

Soviet Union Says It Has Recovered Debris but No Bodies From Airliner

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

TOKYO — The Soviet Union said Thursday it recovered debris and documents from the South Korean jetliner that it shot down Sept. 1 and will deliver them to Japan "in the near future," Japanese officials said.

The Soviet ambassador to Japan, Vladimir Pavlov, in a meeting with Yoshiyuki Kato, head of the Foreign Ministry's European and Oceanic Affairs Bureau, also said that the Soviet Union will report on search operations off Moneron Island, in accordance with "international practices," the officials said.

They said Mr. Pavlov declined to identify the materials. As of Tuesday, the Soviet Union had found no survivors or bodies, Mr. Pavlov was quoted as saying. The Korean Air Lines plane carried 269 people.

The Soviet Union has snubbed

Japanese requests for permission to enter Soviet waters.

Mr. Pavlov said that the Soviet Union has found debris in four areas near Moneron Island, Moneron is about 30 miles (48 kilometers) west of the Soviet island of Sakhalin, the site of major military installations.

The ambassador pinpointed the four sites where debris was found as 46.15 degrees north and 140.15 east, 47.10 north and 140.15 east, 47.10 north and 141.35 east and 46.35 north and 141.25 east. The coordinates are north, west and east of the island.

The Japanese Maritime Safety Agency said the four coordinates given by Mr. Pavlov were all in international waters.

At least 55 Soviet vessels were

lied to have crashed, officials of the maritime safety agency said.

Among the Soviet vessels was an intelligence ship from which two cables were thrown into the sea, the agency officials said.

The Soviet intelligence ship, the Okean, was operating in waters 18 miles northwest of Moneron, the officials reported.

They said a maritime agency patrol boat, the Rishiri, saw 43 Soviet fishing boats drifting near the Okean. Another 11 Soviet guardships and fishing vessels were massed a mile closer to Moneron.

The officials said 13 Japanese patrol boats were operating Thursday morning in a wide area outside Soviet waters.

So far, Japanese and U.S. searches in the area outside Soviet territorial waters have failed to turn up any debris related to the Korean plane.



Vladimir Pavlov

Irish, by 2-to-1 Margin, Add Ban on Abortions To Their Constitution

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

DUBLIN — Irish voters have acted to make abortion unconstitutional, final returns from a referendum showed Thursday. The proposal was adopted by a margin of 2-to-1.

Abortion is already illegal in Ireland, but activists wanted the ban to be constitutional to preclude any change in the law.

The tally in Wednesday's balloting was 841,233 for the amendment and 416,136 against.

The overwhelming support for the eighth amendment to the 1937 constitution came from conservative Roman Catholics in rural areas of the west and south after a concerted campaign by their bishops and priests.

Only five of the country's 41 electoral districts, all in Dublin, voted against the amendment.

Officials reported that only half of the 2.4 million eligible voters went to the polls. The low turnout reflected bitterness and confusion over the divisive amendment, that newspapers called "our moral civil war."

The amendment reads: "The state acknowledges the right to life of the unborn and with due regard to the equal right to life of the mother guarantees in its laws to respect, and as far as practicable, by its laws to vindicate and defend that right."

The minority Protestant

churches branded the amendment sectarian and clashed openly with the Catholic hierarchy for the first time in recent years.

Others said the referendum was unnecessary because abortion, except to save a mother's life, has been illegal in Ireland since 1861.

But in 1981, conservative Catholics, fearing that Parliament or the Supreme Court could legalize abortion in the future, pressured Prime Minister Garret FitzGerald and the opposition Fianna Fáil leader, Charles Haughey, into agreeing to hold a referendum to change the constitution. Both leaders were fighting a tight election at the time and did not want to be considered pro-abortion.

But Mr. FitzGerald later changed his position and reportedly urged that the amendment be rejected to encourage predominantly Protestant Northern Ireland into a merger to end nearly 62 years of partition.

Mr. FitzGerald said Monday that if the amendment were approved, "it will certainly be interpreted in Northern Ireland as a step backwards" and "would deepen divisions."

There was no immediate comment from Northern Ireland's Protestant leaders. But the Rev. Ian Paisley warned last week that the amendment would "strengthen the Catholic theology that underlies the Irish Republic's constitution."

Disobedience Urged In German Protests

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

BONN — West Germany's anti-nuclear Greens party said Thursday that the country's peace movement should take the law into its own hands to prevent the deployment of U.S. cruise and Pershing-2 missiles.

Members of the party's national committee warned at a press conference that the country's anti-missile movement was in danger of becoming "blunted" in its aim to halt the planned deployment by obeying West German law.

West Germany is going to be rearmed and equipped with atomic missiles, a Greens statement said. "If we want prevent that we have to exert pressure through mass abandonment of state loyalty."

"If we are about to be threatened by a nuclear inferno," the party added, "then the peace movement should not be stopped by police traffic laws."

The Greens called for blockades and the occupation of U.S. bases in West Germany thought to be future missile sites and for demonstrations and strikes.

The party warned that members of the Social Democratic Party and the West German trade union movement threatened to undermine the anti-missile movement and "blot" it by obeying the law.

The Greens said they were disappointed in last week's peaceful demonstration outside a U.S. Army base at Mülheim, saying no one there had really displayed opposition to the missiles.

Lukas Beckmann, the party secretary, said the several thousand protesters at Mülheim, including many Greens, should have climbed the fence and occupied the base rather than sitting outside and singing songs for three days.

Part of the problem, Mr. Wilms and Richard Jerve, chief executive officer of the commission, agreed, is that students at vocational schools are denied access to guaranteed student loans.

The commission also said that vocational students do not have access to other available grants. In addition, it said, there is limited U.S. and state financing available for privately owned and operated vocational schools.

The study recommended that vocational students be given equal access to guaranteed student loans and that the availability of federal and state grants be expanded.

The study is the basis of a report released Wednesday by the National Commission on Student Financial Assistance.

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WORLD BRIEFS

Shamir Rules Out a New Annexation

TEL AVIV (AP) — Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir, the ruling Likud bloc's choice to succeed Prime Minister Menachem Begin, said Thursday he has no intention of annexing the West Bank. He also said that the Camp David process must continue.

Mr. Shamir told Israel Radio: "I have never talked of annexation and I am not thinking of annexation. All we are asking for is the minimum necessary for the security and peace of the nation of Israel in the land of Israel."

He added: "In the most immediate future we will have to take care and make efforts so that the process agreed upon at Camp David between Israel, Egypt and the United States will continue, in order that these agreements be put into practice." He was asked if he would continue Mr. Begin's policy if he succeeds in forming a government and said: "The government I will form will continue the policy. Presumably, there will be some changes. They are natural in such situations but we'll talk about that at a later stage."

French in Chad Said to Shun Combat

NDJAMENA, Chad (AP) — The French troops and combat jets that are countering a further advance by Libyan-backed rebels in Chad are under strict orders to avoid all contact with Libyan forces, Western diplomats reported Thursday.

In the first detailed account of the operational procedures of the 3,000-man Operation Manta and its air cover, the informants said French patrols had had visual contact with "adversary units" on a few occasions but had withdrawn immediately. They acknowledged that there was a tacit understanding between France and Libya to keep their forces at a safe distance from each other and avoid a direct and potentially dangerous confrontation between patrols.

The government of President François Mitterrand of France has rejected demands by President Hissène Habré of Chad that the task force and its aircraft play a more offensive role in helping to expel an estimated 5,000 Libyan troops from Chad, the sources said.

Top IRA Leaders Reportedly Arrested

BELFAST (AP) — The Irish Republican Army's two top commanders, Ivor Malachy Bell and Eddie Carmichael, were being held under anti-terrorism legislation in Belfast's Castlereagh interrogation center Thursday, an authoritative security source reported.

They were among 14 men and three women arrested Tuesday on the word of a new IRA informer, Robert Lean, the source said. The arrest of the organization's top commanders would be a major blow for the mainly Catholic guerrilla organization fighting to end British rule in Northern Ireland.

Corry Adams, a leader of the political wing of the IRA who was elected to the British Parliament in June, and four other senior officials of the IRA's political arm who won seats in the Northern Ireland Assembly last October, said the police claim of having captured IRA leaders was a ploy aimed at demoralizing the nationalist movement after its recent electoral successes.

A Chinese Signal on Korea Succession

BEIJING (Reuters) — China appeared Thursday to endorse the plans of North Korea's leader, President Kim Il Sung, to be succeeded by his son despite misgivings about a family dynasty ruling a Communist nation.

The Communist Party newspaper People's Daily published a front-page photograph of President Kim's son, Kim Jong Il, greeting a Chinese delegation in Pyongyang and shaking hands with Peng Zhen, chairman of China's parliament, the National People's Congress.

China had until recently been reluctant to endorse the rise of the heir-apparent to President Kim, 71, but it confirmed in July that Kim Jong Il had visited China the previous month.

Isabel Perón Said to Rule Out Return

MADRID (Reuters) — Former President Isabel Perón of Argentina has said that she does not want to return home until civilian rule is restored, sources close to Mrs. Perón said Thursday in Madrid.

The sources said Mrs. Perón would consent to return before the end of the military dictatorship only if her presence was deemed absolutely necessary for the Peronists to win the October elections.

Mrs. Perón, who was overthrown by the military in 1976 and came to live in Spain in 1981, said she did not want to make any political declarations until the Argentine armed forces had returned to the barracks.

Former Governor to Succeed Jackson

SEATTLE (AP) — Daniel J. Evans, a former Republican governor of Washington, will be appointed to succeed Senator Henry M. Jackson, a Democrat, who died last week, an aide to Governor John D. Spellman said Thursday.

Mr. Spellman, a Republican, summoned Mr. Evans, 57, to Seattle from Olympia, where he is president of Evergreen State College, presumably for a news conference Thursday afternoon to announce the appointment.

The aide said Representative Joel Pritchard, a Republican, who was considered the only other possible successor to Mr. Jackson, gave "wholehearted approval" to the appointment of Mr. Evans, who served three terms as governor. Appointment of a Republican would give the party a 55-45 edge in the Senate over the Democrats.

For the Record

NEW DELHI (Reuters) — At least 63 people, some of them police, were injured Thursday in an anti-government demonstration in the northern state of Punjab, according to the Press Trust of India.

GENEVA (AP) — U.S. and Soviet negotiators met for 95 minutes Thursday during the final round of talks before the United States is expected to begin deploying medium-range nuclear missiles in Western Europe. A U.S. spokesman said the two sides would meet again Tuesday.

U.S. Is Reopening Question Of Military Role in Lebanon

(Continued from Page 1)

eastern Mediterranean from the Atlantic, administration officials said.

The nuclear-powered carrier Dwight D. Eisenhower is in the eastern Mediterranean. Two F-14 Tomcat fighters were launched from that ship Wednesday to fly low over Beirut in what a Pentagon spokesman said was a reconnaissance mission.

Military officers said the flight of the F-14s, which can be armed for air-to-ground attack, was also a reminder to the fighting factions that the United States could bring considerable military power to bear in Lebanon.

Senior military officers, many of whom opposed the initial dispatch of the marines to Lebanon, were said to be reluctant to deploy more troops ashore, where they would serve no political purpose and might only produce more targets and casualties.

Nor were the senior officers, according to Pentagon officials, eager to see more marines deployed. While publicly supporting President Ronald Reagan's policies in the Middle East and Central America, senior officers have cautioned that U.S. forces are spread thin.

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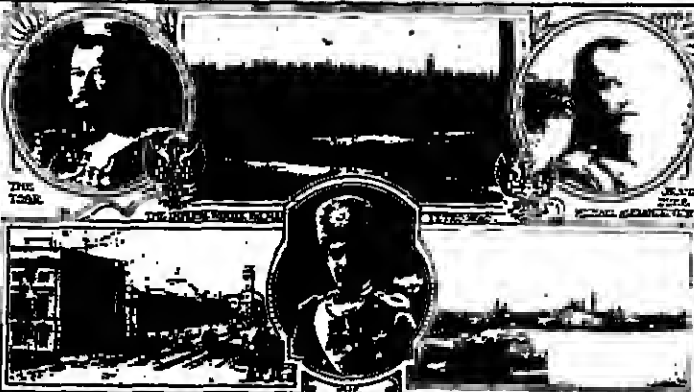
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Member of the Russian Royal House Who Flees to the Exile; Tsar's Brother as Regent; Battles in Street; Three Days' Bloodshed; Ministers in Prison.

STORY OF REVOLUTION RELATED IN DESPATCHES FROM RUSSIAN CAPITAL

The story of the revolution in Russia is related in a series of despatches from the Russian capital, Moscow, which are being published in the New York Herald.

The despatches are being published in the New York Herald, and are being translated into English by the New York Herald.

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RIEFS

New Annexation

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portedly Arrested

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Ranking Russian Envoy

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HOTEL GARIBOLDI

MAC'JON AVENUE IN NEW YORK CITY

Weinberger Urges Aid for El Salvador

By Fred Hiatt
Washington Post Service

ILOPANGO, El Salvador — The U.S. secretary of defense, Caspar W. Weinberger, has visited the front lines in El Salvador's war against leftist guerrillas to publicize what he called a need for increased U.S. support for the Salvadoran Army.

Mr. Weinberger said Wednesday that the army was "making very great progress" in its fight against an estimated 5,000 to 6,000 guerrillas. But he said congressional reluctance to authorize more military aid could jeopardize that progress.

"I think they've been increasing the amount of the country under their control," Mr. Weinberger said. "What I worry about is whether or not the support will run out before that mission can be accomplished."

At a private meeting with the Salvadoran defense minister, General Carlos Eugenio Vides Casanueva, Mr. Weinberger stressed the importance of pursuing the case of the four American churchwomen murdered in El Salvador in December 1980. No one has been prosecuted for those killings.

An official who sat in on the meeting said that Mr. Weinberger emphasized the problem and that General Vides Casanueva was "very understanding."

In San Vicente province, where Salvadoran forces have been engaged since June in a concerted "pacification" program, Mr. Weinberger visited a refugee camp of 2,500 rural residents who had fled nearby farms to avoid the fighting.

He also visited a "hunter" battalion and an "immediate-reaction" battalion that Salvadoran military officials said had been chasing guerrillas and also helping to rebuild roads and schools.

The immediate-reaction battalion was trained in 1982 in North Carolina, and its commander, Miguel Mendez, said he expected 60 percent of his men to re-enlist when their two-year tour of duty ends in December.

"I've been very impressed with both the morale, the state of training and the state of resolve of both the troops and the leadership," Mr. Weinberger said.

He urged the U.S. Congress to give the Salvadoran military the \$54 million the Reagan administration has requested, adding that the Salvadoran Army needs assured supplies for long-range planning.

"The guerrillas do have that, through Nicaragua, Cuba and the Soviet Union," he said, "and it's important the government have, too."

Mr. Weinberger then flew with Alvaro Magaña, El Salvador's provisional president, to the battleship USS New Jersey, which is on maneuvers off the Pacific coast of Central America.



Chilean police officers arresting a student Tuesday night during a protest in Santiago.

Texas, Florida Gain on New York in Population

Continuing Shift to South and West Is Seen Having Political Impact by 2000

By Robert Pear
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The Census Bureau says that if current trends continue, Texas and Florida will surpass New York in population by the year 2000.

The new population projections, released Wednesday, show that California will still be the largest state, with 30.6 million people, at the end of this century, but that Texas and Florida will move up to second and third, respectively.

If the projections prove generally correct, the trends would have major political significance, implying further redistribution of power to the South and the West. Seats in the House of Representatives are reapportioned after the census every 10 years to reflect population shifts.

The projections, the first issued by the bureau in five years, are based on the assumption that there will be small increases in life expectancy and fertility. The report assumes that migration patterns will continue for specific age groups as in the 1970s.

That assumption, while obviously imperfect, provides the best available indication of population changes likely to occur in the next two decades, Census Bureau officials said.

According to the projections, the West will continue as the nation's fastest-growing region. Census officials see the region's population increasing nearly 45 percent, from 43.2 million in 1980 to 62.5 million by 2000.

The South is expected to be the second fastest-growing of the four major regions into which the Census Bureau divides the country. The population of the South is expected to increase 31 percent, from 75.3 million in 1980 to 98.3 million by 2000. If this projection is right, 37 percent of all Americans will be living in the South at the end of the century, compared with 33 percent in 1980.

The Census Bureau's projections for New York show a population loss of nearly 15 percent, from 17.6 million in 1980 to slightly less than 15 million by 2000.

Signe L. Wetrogan, a Census Bureau demographer who worked on the report, said she believed that New York would have a net loss in population over the next two decades but that the decline would probably be smaller than suggested by statistics in the report.

The bureau sees the total population of the United States rising 18 percent, from 226.5 million in 1980 to 267.5 million by the end of the century.

The population of the Northeast is expected to decline by 2.7 million, to 46.4 million. The population of the North-Central region, the industrial heartland that includes Ohio, Michigan and Illinois, is expected to rise slightly and then decline, ending the century at 59.7 million, just about the same level as it was in 1980.

Hundreds of Demonstrators Battle the Police in Santiago

The Associated Press

SANTIAGO — Riot police using clubs, tear gas and water cannon battled hundreds of rock-throwing demonstrators in Santiago on Thursday during a "day of national protest" against the military regime of President Augusto Pinochet.

Scores of people were arrested, including the head of the copper workers union, Rodolfo Seguel, and a former senator, Patricio Aylwin, both affiliated with the five-party Democratic Alliance that called for the day of protest.

Witnesses said police officers beat Mr. Aylwin as he watched a rally and then put him on a police bus.

Security men with guard dogs backed up by hundreds of police reinforcements had deployed in the capital before the demonstration, which came 24 hours after police killed four men and a woman suspected in the assassination of Santiago's governor.

The government information service said police detained 10 people, four of whom took part in the Aug. 30 assassination.

The five suspects were killed Wednesday night in two shootings in Santiago. Police identified them as members of the Revolutionary Left Movement, the country's most violent Marxist organization.

The protests Thursday began as at least 1,000 marchers, most of them university students, converged from three directions toward Plaza Italia, a square at the end of the main downtown boulevard. The police, descending from buses and running in small groups, used clubs and tear gas to try to cut them off.

The bulk of the marchers arrived in the plaza chanting, "He's going to fall! He's going to fall!" a reference to President Pinochet, 67, who seized power 10 years ago. Two police trucks used water cannon to disperse them.

Youths threw rocks at the police as the demonstrators spread out along the narrow Mapocho River and regrouped for smaller marches in scattered parts of the downtown area. Many marchers were pulled by the neck or hair onto police buses, thrown to the floor and kicked.

The official press agency ORBE said a bomb shattered windows Wednesday night in the main government building in the port of Valparaiso, 70 miles (112 kilometers) to the west. It said police seized a cache of dynamite and weapons in a raid in La Serena, 280 miles north, where nine people were arrested.

Opposition parties have called for a day of peaceful demonstrations in each of the last five months to protest a failing economy and President Pinochet's military rule. Thirty-nine people were killed in last month's protests.

U.S. and Greece Sign 5-Year Accord Upholding Lease on Military Bases

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

ATHENS — Greece and the United States signed a five-year agreement Thursday for the continued operation of four U.S. military installations here.

Deputy Foreign Minister Yannis Kapsis of Greece and the U.S. charge d'affaires, Alan D. Berling, each signed two Greek and two English copies of the agreement and separate letters concerning U.S. military aid to Greece.

Mr. Kapsis announced after the ceremony at the Greek Foreign Ministry that the text of the agreement and the letter would be made public Friday. The documents signed, after nine months of negotiations, comprise the agreement, an annex and a letter concerning economic aid and defense policy, he said.

The Greek rendering would now imply that the accord "is terminable" after five years, not "can be terminated," as the Americans had wanted, according to the newspaper. Prime Minister Andreas Papandrou told the Greek cabinet earlier: "This is our first agreement on an equal footing with the United States," the semi-official Athens New Agency reported.

Since July, when the agreement was initiated, a brief period of optimism about relations on both sides has given way to coolness. Greece has redoubled its opposition to the U.S. deployment of new missiles in Western Europe, taking a neutral line on the South Korean plane incident.

Diplomats said that although the accord would mean closer Greek-U.S. cooperation at a practical level, the political atmosphere and the rhetoric exchanged between the U.S. and Greece's governing Socialists would not necessarily improve.

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Caspar W. Weinberger, right, touring the battleship USS New Jersey off El Salvador with Captain William Fogarty.

Ranking Russian Envoy Visits Beijing for Talks

By Michael Weisskopf
Washington Post Service

BEIJING — A high-ranking Soviet envoy arrived Thursday for consultations that mark renewed interest by China in reconciling differences with the Soviet Union.

Diplomats said the visit by the deputy foreign minister, Mikhail S. Kapitsa, was a significant advance by the two Communist powers toward normalizing relations after two decades of disputes. Mr. Kapitsa is the highest-ranking Soviet official invited to China since the 1960s.

His visit occurred amid signs that Beijing has concluded a reassessment of its Soviet policy and decided to press ahead with efforts to improve relations.

"A draft foreign policy statement circulated at a Chinese Central Committee working session in July reportedly justified the need for at least a limited accommodation with Moscow."

Beijing still regards its northern neighbor as a security threat and insists on a pullback of Soviet military forces from their forward positions in Asia as a condition for a fundamental normalization of ties.

"But Chinese leaders reportedly are determined to expand commercial and cultural relations, and they plan to host the third round of formal normalization talks in Beijing next month. Mr. Kapitsa is expected to try to sort out several contentious international issues to smooth the way."

Sudan's Gen. Ibrahim Abboud Dies

The Associated Press

KHARTOUM, Sudan — General Ibrahim Abboud, 83, who was Sudan's head of state from 1958 to 1964, died Thursday.

General Abboud seized power from a civilian regime in a military coup in November 1958, less than three years after Sudan gained independence from Britain. He was then army commander in chief.

A popular upheaval in October 1964 forced him out of office and civilian rule was restored. General Ganfar Nimeiri, who is now president, seized power in an army coup in May 1969.

Cardinal Joseph Schröffer (VATICAN CITY) — Cardinal Joseph Schröffer, 80, a member of the Vatican administration since 1967, died in a Nuremberg hospital Wednesday, the Vatican announced. He had suffered for many years from internal bleeding and bone problems. Vatican sources said.

As Bishop of Eichstätt, Bavaria, from 1948, Cardinal Schröffer worked for the spiritual and material reconstruction of Germany after World War II. As president of the German section of the Pax Christi movement, he also worked for international reconciliation in the postwar period, the sources said.

In 1967 Pope Paul VI appointed him secretary of the Vatican's Congregation for Catholic Education and in May 1976 he was made a cardinal. Despite advanced age, he remained an active member of the Roman Curia. He was born in Ingolstadt, Bavaria, ordained in 1928 and became a bishop in 1948.

Child Prostitution Found in Vermont

New York Times Service

MONTPELIER, Vermont — The police and state officials say they have closed a prostitution ring in which 10 children ranging in age from 8 to 13 had been involved, acting on their own and not controlled by adults.

State officials said the children, most of them girls from middle-class families in Brattleboro, a town of 11,000 people, were being treated as victims. The original suggestion of selling sexual favors apparently came from an adult, the officials said, and then the idea spread from child to child.

Because of their age, the children cannot be charged with crimes. However, two adult men whom the police accused of buying the children's sexual favors will be charged with sexual assault, lewd and lascivious conduct or both.

Marion du Pont Scott, 89, great granddaughter of the founder of the E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co. and a thoroughbred horse and dog breeder since the 1900s, Sunday at her home in Orange County, Virginia, after suffering a stroke. She had Longo, who was pursuing a son of a man o'war.

Nat Lefkowitz, 78, a former co-chairman of the William Morris Agency, the theatrical agency with which he was associated for 56

INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

Clarity Over Lebanon

The new U.S. Marine casualties in Lebanon may strain still further the public's confidence in administration policy in Lebanon. There is in the United States a special wariness for this small, much-abused, Western-oriented place, but there is not an unlimited readiness to see American lives lost in the obscure, grinding conflict there. The need grows for Mr. Reagan to make clear what diplomatic strategy the marine presence is intended to serve.

Americans tend to forget that Israel's invasion merely interrupted a long civil war. With the Israeli decision to pull back to the Awali River, a new chapter in it opened. Which Lebanese would take power in the evacuated area? The Druze, traditionally dominant in the Chuf mountains region, feared the Israelis were handing it off to a Christian Phalangist militia working hand in glove with the Lebanese army. The Shia Muslims expressed similar fears of what would follow Israeli withdrawal from suburbs of East Beirut. Both Druze and Shia saw the marines as patrons of the Christian establishment. That is a large part of the reason why the latest shooting began.

For years the United States has described its policy in Lebanon as trying to counter community splits and external intervention by building a strong central Lebanese government with a reliable national army at its command. Like its predecessors, however, the Ge-

meyel government is seen by major social groups as tipped to favor an upper-class and/or Christian minority. The more that government is built up, the greater the distrust expressed by other groups.

American diplomats have spurred on the tentative steps President Amin Gemayel has taken to open what he calls a dialogue of national reconciliation. But more must be done. Mr. Gemayel's government is suspended between its national duties and its Phalangist roots. Revising the Lebanese system to reflect the demographic and political changes since the country's basic power-sharing terms were laid down 40 years ago would be a tall order if the country were unoccupied, prosperous and at peace. If, of course, none of these things.

With their separate agendas, Israel and Syria may yet frustrate efforts by national-minded Lebanese to restore and reform their system. But certainly it is too early for the United States to conclude that no progress can be made and to pull out the marines. Lebanon would be torn apart completely. The United States would be seen throughout the area as turning tail. Congress has reason to be uneasy: Its agitation over application of the War Powers Act is the evidence. The administration could help by making clear it knows where it is trying to go.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

Citizen Astronauts

Lacking a space station or other heavy construction project, America's space shuttle remains a marvel of technology without a serious mission. Challenger's flawless night landing again demonstrated the craft's prowess. It completed another round of equipment tests and launched another satellite. But these only furthered the impression that the craft is on a demerolized, ill-suited to a severely scaled-back space program.

This flight also demonstrated more than ever, however, the shuttle's suitability for human cargo. Until it has more serious work to do, why not expand the passenger function?

Dr. William E. Thornton, a physician who joined the shuttle crew to study the physical effects of space travel, returned persuaded that any generally healthy person can travel in space. And Captain Richard H. Truly, Challenger's chief pilot, has no concern that untrained space travelers would get in the crew's way. "This probably would have been a nice [flight] to have a passenger," he said at one point during the mission.

The idea of citizen astronauts should appeal to more than those who want to try it. All the public knows of space so far has been conveyed by a corps of technical experts, elaborately prepared for their mission and deprived of any sense of surprise. What would a poet about the gravitational forces of blasting off and the weightlessness in orbit? What would a painter see in the vistas of Earth? A NASA task force observed in June that sending private "observer communicators" into space was feasible by 1985—and desirable to enhance the public's understanding of space travel. The idea raises problems: Who would select the first observers, and how could it be done fairly? And should NASA try to limit the financial windfall such an opportunity would offer any writer or artist?

These are serious issues, but surely no harder to solve than the engineering problems that have been so impressively overcome. While the shuttle waits for a profitable technical mission, let it nurture human imagination.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Other Opinion

Violence in Lebanon

The killing of two more American Marines in Lebanon underscores the importance of congressional sanction for the peace operation. The rising violence is not cause to retreat. It serves, however, as reminder that the peace-keeping force is not a passive spectator to an already agreed armistice but participant in an action that comes under the provisions of the War Powers Act. There is no reason to delay seeking that sanction and with it the appropriate congressional debate that in itself will help clarify what is at stake.

A great deal is at stake in Lebanon. Tragically, the peacekeepers from Italy, France, Britain and the United States may, in the disintegrating circumstances, find that there is nothing they can do. But for this particular moment, they can maintain a modicum of security in a limited area of Beirut itself and lead international sanction to the legitimate government of Amin Gemayel while he struggles with insurrection, brigandage, and the centrifugal forces of partition.

Diplomatic options have not been exhausted. That was evident Tuesday in the initiative of Prime Minister Bettino Craxi in Rome seeking consultations with Walid Jumblatt, whose Druze forces, backed by the Syrians, pose the greatest threat to the central government's survival. And that was evident in the visit of Robert C. McFarlane, President Reagan's peace emissary, to Damascus.

Two elements of a solution are missing. The warring parties still see everything to gain and nothing to lose in continuing the hostilities that daily claim dozens of lives. And outside forces have yet to show restraint in the supplies with which they are fueling this warfare. Two nations, Syria and Israel, Lebanon's only neighbors, hold the keys to peaceful settlement. But their own short-term considerations have consistently led them to consider Lebanon's long-term interests last. McFarlane's task in Damascus, like U.S. Secretary of State George P. Shultz's earlier mission to Jerusalem, is to bring home to the neighbors the broader security considerations, to remind them that they are playing with fire.

Peace becomes more elusive each day. And

an anxious world is discovering that the whole security of a region hangs on battles over towns and crossroads.

The United States can best affirm its commitment to the peace process in two ways, maintaining the pace of diplomacy, and obtaining congressional sanction through the War Powers Act for the marines' participation in the peacekeeping force.

—Los Angeles Times.

The Limits of U.S. Power

President Reagan, contrary to the popular image of a Western cowboy firing from the hip, has disappointed his enemies by his restrained reaction.

The president has like his predecessors realized the limitations of American power. After the experience of trying to persuade America's allies not to go ahead with the gas pipeline deal with Russia—a campaign that caused much bitterness and hurt relations among NATO powers—Washington does not want another such battle especially as the Alliance is entering the crucial phase in regard to the likely deployment of cruise and Pershing missiles.

There is now a greater understanding that if a firm, tough policy is to be sustained, public opinion not only in the United States, but elsewhere has to be cultivated.

—Daily Telegraph (London).

President Reagan's Reprisals

President Reagan's much-wanted "reprisals" against the Soviet Union for the "murder" of the 263 persons aboard the ill-fated Korean airliner has ultimately turned out to be talk-bait and carry-a-small-stick.

The president's initial flaming rhetoric included references to "flagrant (Soviet) lies about a heinous act" and "the brutality of the act being compounded by the cynical distortion of evidence." There was gleeful expectation among diehard Republican hawks that the sanctions to be announced by Reagan would be commensurately harsh. In the event, the proposed reprisals are mild, to say the least. None is expected to hurt the Kremlin any more than it is burning now.

—The Hindustan Times.

Reagan Talks Like Teddy Roosevelt but Acts Like Carter

By William Safire

NEW YORK — President Reagan, in response to the Soviet massacre of 61 U.S. citizens traveling under the protection of U.S. passports, has sounded off more fiercely than Theodore Roosevelt and has acted more pusillanimously than Jimmy Carter.

Never in the course of presidential history have so many bombastic words been accounted for by so much handwringing and such little action. No wonder dovish commentators have been lavishing praise on Mr. Reagan's decision to limit his reaction to an orgy of oratorical self-righteousness: No matter what the provocation, the march to the election-year summit must go on.

Here is what happened near the Soviet-Japanese border. Our electronic ears told us that a major Soviet missile test was in its beginning stages; as usual, one of our KC-135 spy planes was sent up to observe the test from a position well outside the Soviet Union. At the same time, the Korean civilian jumbo jet wandered off course into the area. Preparations for the missile test were promptly shut down; as that mission was scrubbed, our reconnaissance plane returned to its base.

The local Soviet air commander asked Moscow what to do about the jumbo jet asked to exit Soviet air space going toward Japan. From this point on, I'm speculating: A high

defense official recalled the embarrassment within the Soviet military a few years ago when a lost aircraft penetrated 1,000 miles into Russia without being challenged. With the Korean plane about to escape unharmed, the Soviet leader bent and shot it down with little concern for the 269 human beings aboard. The Soviet leadership then went into its hummer-down mode and blundered into demonstrable lying.

Here is why Moscow did not permit search-and-rescue efforts and will not allow other nations to help bring up the wreckage: The KGB's disinformation unit will now create and plant "proof" that the Korean airliner was on a spying mission. We can expect Western electronic spying gear—perhaps an already created recording in a Boeing black box—to be dunked in salt water and then "recovered" from the real wreckage.

That Russian perversion of the truth will be believed by the Soviet peoples and their fellow travelers until another Khrushchev surfaces to discredit the Andropov regime.

Why then, in the light of Soviet policy to shoot lost civilians as spies and to tough out protests, does Mr. Reagan fulminate fulsomely on television without calling for significant

economic or diplomatic retaliation? Because our president sees this merely as a propaganda opportunity that will help him undercut the breeze demonstrations in Europe and bolster his MX vote in the House.

Mr. Reagan's political operatives and State Department detenteurs fail to see that after he has finished gloating in our victimization, and after he has milked the incident for all it is worth in "world opinion," Moscow will once again have shown that no aggressive action it undertakes is likely to cause it pain.

Invasive Afghanistan, get a double-sized Reagan deal complete with groveling by the Reagan secretary of agriculture; execute hostage airline passengers, get not even a cancellation of a meeting between foreign ministers. We make debating points in the United Nations while the Kremlin effectively intimidates the world.

No, we should not cancel arms control talks or break off relations. But the president can do more than set his jaw while he offers his other cheek. To affect Soviet behavior, we must demonstrate that barbarity has consequences beyond bad publicity.

For example, Mr. Reagan has just approved the sale of U.S. pipelaying equipment

to help the Russians construct their strategically potent gas pipeline to Europe. Vexingly, if Caterpillar did not get the business, the Russians would buy from the only other supplier, the Japanese. But Japan has been insulted in the airline massacre; might that government not agree to join in withholding sales in memory of the 26 Japanese who were murdered? No such obvious suggestions for economic retaliation have even been placed before Mr. Reagan.

Similarly, we have been going along with the cottage industry built up around the Helsinki Final Act. We traded recognition of Soviet World War II gains for human rights promises that turned out to be farcical. Mr. Reagan should inform the meeting in Madrid that his secretary of state will not only refuse to sign more documents, but will begin the process of rescinding U.S. approval of the pact that the Russians have so often violated and mocked. Its propaganda value is now nil: let us get back what we paid.

Only a president with a hard-line image could get away with the posturing of Mr. Reagan as he dithers through his first Soviet challenge. Makes you wonder: Would the dovish Mr. Mondale or the owlish Sen. Glenn be under pressure to talk less and do more?

The New York Times.



Yitzhak Shamir

Begin's Shoes No Easy Fit for Shamir

By Ehud Olmert

TEL AVIV — Prime Minister Menachem Begin's decision to resign caught the political system of Israel unprepared. Although it was no secret that in his performance as prime minister he had lately ceased to be prominently and dynamically involved, Mr. Begin still enjoyed the unanimous confidence of the factional partners of the Israeli coalition and easily could have carried on as prime minister until the end of the present term in November 1983. However, Mr. Begin preferred to resign, not only because there was no immediate threat to his coalition cabinet.

A few explanations were offered for the abruptness of his resignation. Nothing came closer to the truth than Mr. Begin's own short and very sincere comment: "I can no longer continue." Mr. Begin could have given several reasons, any one of which might have been entirely convincing from a political standpoint. But none would have been a true reflection of what he really felt: that he could no longer carry the weight of his office.

Granted, relations among the different factions that constitute the coalition were strained, and the mutual trust between the Likud (the leading coalition party) and some of

its partners had been seriously damaged. The continuing Israeli involvement in Lebanon is a source of aggravation to the prime minister, and Israel's serious economic difficulties were a major concern for him.

Yet none of these reasons individually or collectively would have dissuaded Mr. Begin in previous circumstances to the point where he would have felt compelled to resign.

As a veteran of almost endless political crisis and challenges, Mr. Begin is a man of enormous personal strength, deep convictions and a strong sense of historical mission that helped him survive difficult times in the past. Now he felt that it was beyond his capacity to continue to struggle. It is not because the problems now are basically different from the ones he dealt with in the past, but rather because Mr. Begin himself today is a different man, and he was the first one to admit it and to reach the inevitable conclusion.

That, Mr. Begin resigned, and after 40 years in an active role, he leaves the Israeli public scene. Yitzhak Shamir, Mr. Begin's foreign minister,

who was selected by his party to replace him, has the immediate problem of forming a new coalition government based on the same parties. Assuming that Mr. Shamir succeeds and is asked by President Chaim Herzog to form a government, his performance as prime minister will be judged by his ability to address himself to Israel's current problems—in particular the continued Israeli involvement in Lebanon; Israel's policies in the West Bank and the Gaza District; and the pressing economic situation.

The measures that Mr. Shamir's government adopts in order to cope with these serious problems must be acceptable within the framework of a country that has lately suffered much from deep hostilities between opposing political groups.

In this context it is interesting to speculate about the differences between Mr. Begin's government and that of Mr. Shamir. Mr. Begin, a joyful and personable statesman, will take time for Shamir to assume the authority and political influence that Mr. Begin had even during the last stages of his leadership.

Mr. Begin was the founder of the Herut Party, which is the majority faction of the Likud. He almost single-handedly turned this party from a small minority into the dominant political power in Israel, the group directly responsible during the last 6½ years for determining the national priorities of Israel. Mr. Begin became a national hero. His judgments were seldom challenged by his political followers and partners; his authority provided in most cases the final verdict in every political dispute.

Mr. Shamir will not enjoy the same status. It is therefore safe to assume that Mr. Shamir will follow the same policy lines that characterized Mr. Begin's government. Mr. Shamir is perhaps the best candidate to follow Mr. Begin in terms of his adherence to Likud's policies. He will pursue the same approach toward the West Bank and will encourage the building of new settlements. Such a policy, while very unpopular abroad, is supported by a large segment of the Israeli population.

Mr. Shamir also will be aware of the need to maintain good relations with the international community and particularly with the United States. But he will not do so at the expense of the basic principles in which he firmly believes.

So in the substance of its policy and in the nature of its political partners, the new government of Israel is going to be very much a government that will keep the status quo. In its style of operation it will lack the vigor and the emotional intensity that were so typical of Menachem Begin. Israeli political life will not be the same after Mr. Begin's departure. It will be less colorful and less dramatic.

The writer, a member of the Knesset, the Israeli parliament, and the Likud representative on its foreign relations committee, contributed this column to the Los Angeles Times.

Syria Holds the Trump Card for Peace in Lebanon

By Joyce R. Starr

BEIRUT — In the undeclared war that has been waged in Lebanon over the past year between Syria, supported by the Soviet Union, on the one side, and Israel, the United States and the Lebanese government on the other, the consensus seems to be that the Syrians are winning.

"I congratulate the Syrians," says the former Lebanese president, Camille Chamoun in an interview. "Assad has emerged in one year as the strong man of the Middle East, taking advantage of what both the Soviet Union and the United States have to offer." The only country that could check Syrian power today, according to Mr. Chamoun, is Iraq, and there is obviously not much prospect as things now stand.

Speaking as the head of the Lebanese Front, the umbrella coordinating body for the majority of Christian factions, Mr. Chamoun believes that Syria "will try at every turn" to foil attempts by the Lebanese government to reassert its authority. Syrian President Hafez al-Assad will pursue this objective, he says, through "a campaign of intensive subversion" rather than all-out combat.

By promoting confusion, says Mr. Chamoun, "Syria will bring matters to a civil war between Christians and Druze, and in the end, chaos to the entire Middle East."

Colonel Tim Geraghty, Commander of the U.S. Multinational Force in Lebanon, also stresses the danger which Syria poses for the Gemayel government. A solution to end the fighting between Christians and Druze is essential, he says because this fighting "shades the biggest and main threat to Lebanon, which is Syria."

The Syrians, adds Colonel Geraghty, are "dedicated" in their efforts to create an environment of ethnic and religious hatred. As for Syrian influence over the Lebanese equation, Colonel Geraghty admits that "at this moment, the Syrians are in a unique position of prestige. I think they intend to wallow in it."

Even well-placed Israelis concede that Mr. Assad appears to have won this round. "They certainly aren't losing," declares Uri Lubrani, the former ambassador to Iran who was appointed in April to coordinate all activities in Lebanon. "The only

way they can suffer defeat at this juncture is if the Lebanese government proves able to survive. This is the burning question."

In the meantime, says Mr. Lubrani, "Assad is having a whale of a good time."

An Israeli military analyst acknowledges, "They think our position is deteriorating. Time is playing against us and for the Syrians."

Lebanese military intelligence officials are convinced that Syria holds the "master hand" in the attacks on the Lebanese army by the leftist Amal Shiite militia, which have claimed the lives of several hundred people.

Despite reports that Lebanese intelligence had amassed detailed information on the ammunition and weapons build-up by the Amal faction, the outbreak on August 28th, a relatively tranquil Sunday afternoon, had not been anticipated by the Lebanese government.

"The years of war have taught us that catastrophe happens when we least expect it," says Lebanese presidential advisor, Ghassan Tuani, the man said to be held in closest confidence by Amin Gemayel. To intervene against two days before the latest attacks both Mr. Tuani and Mr. Geraghty's national security advisor, Wadi Haddad emphasized that the government had "at least ten days breathing space before the Israeli withdrawal to finalize a settlement with the Syrian-supported Druze leader, Walid Jumblatt."

"We have options," Mr. Haddad said, "and I think we'll succeed. I'm not frantic."

Lebanese now worry that the casualties suffered, estimated at 26 soldiers killed and over 90 wounded, combined with the time lost in reaching a political settlement, could be an irreparable blow to morale and troop readiness in the Chuf.

"The army will finish the job," sighed one Lebanese as shelling sent tremors through his office, "but the job may also finish the army."

What about prospects for American pressure on the Syrians and the success of the mission of U.S. special envoy Robert McFarlane?

In coordination with Mr. McFarlane, the Lebanese government has launched a long-awaited diplomatic initiative. Formal letters were delivered simultaneously to the Syrians and to the PLO requesting the immediate withdrawal of their troops from Lebanon.

Steps to involve the participation of the Arab League and the United Nations Security Council were also put in motion. But key Lebanese, including a member of Mr. Gemayel's inner circle, think "all of this may be too late. We should have taken bold action weeks or even months ago, when we stood a good chance of catching the Syrians off-guard."

As a strong critic of the Syrian regime, Camille Chamoun holds this hope for what he describes as the "American minuet with Syria."

"The Americans have said so many times that they want a sovereign Lebanon that we have no reason to doubt their intentions," says Mr. Chamoun. "The problem comes in the implementation." He calls U.S. pressure on Syria "a very friendly pressure. The White House and the Department of State believe Assad is respectable."

He warns, as do others, that a continued high state of tension in Lebanon will inevitably lead to a war between Syria and Israel. Knowledgeable Israelis do not dismiss the possibility.

"The Syrians want to create the ambiance of war," says former head of the Israeli Northern Command, General Yanosh Ben-Gal, "a status that is not war, but close to it." Israelis in positions of authority generally agree this is the case. "But you never know," General Ben-Gal cautions. "The point is that we have to be prepared."

"Not now," says an important Israeli military analyst. "But when the Syrians believe they are strong enough, I suspect they will go to war." The central and pressing question, he suggests, is not whether "the Syrians will be ready one day to fight us," but "if they can be stopped along the way."

The writer, Middle East representative for the Center for Strategic and International Studies at Georgetown University, contributed this report to the International Herald Tribune.

Spanish TV Sports a Few Surprises

By Victor de la Serna

MADRID — Television, officially, remains a state monopoly with two networks in Spain. A third channel is to be run by regional governments in its infancy in the Basque country and has not been introduced elsewhere. But on a television set these days, and you may be in for some surprises and a bit more variety.

Last March viewers in Coria, a sleepy town of 10,000 in Extremadura—one of Europe's most backward regions—were delighted to see a sign reading, *Coria Television* appear on their screen right after the end of regular programming on one of the state-run channels. Then, a pretty schoolgirl and a local businessman read some news and a feature film was shown. In a town without a newspaper or a local radio station, it was an unexpected blessing.

The businessman, the schoolgirl and two technicians at the television repair shop had started the venture with a couple of minicameras and a video tape recorder, plus a low-power transmitter. Reported investment: the equivalent of \$5,000.

The initiative is one of Spain's poorest areas caught the attention of all other media, and publicity for pirate television efforts was ensured. After the coverage of the Coria initiative, however, the government decided to crack down and sent Civil Guards to shut down all of the illegal stations. Newspapers were quick to pick up the image and the symbol of the armed guards.

Other incidents highlight the ease with which modern technology allows a variety of images on the air waves today, circumventing the constraints of the state.

In the poor Andalusian village of Coto de Bornos, a few people, disgruntled with the low quality of reception of national television in the area, managed to book up a video tape recorder with the local television station and showed villagers a pornographic movie in prime time.

During the campaign preceding the May 8 local elections, the leader of the fledgling Liberal Party, Antonio Garrigues, found no better way to complain of a lack of air time on national television than to beam two private programs from a studio in a Madrid apartment and to show them in the Spanish capital and the city of Segovia. They were a collage of freedom of expression, including old scenes of Humphrey Bogart as a bounded newspaper editor, extolling the free press.

Mr. Garrigues did not win many votes, but garnered some sympathy, aided by clumsy government stunts to keep him off the air.

The general situation of unrest in the air waves is caused by dissatisfaction with the shoddy scandal-ridden national network, and compounded by pressure from conservative groups who want to force the Socialist gov-

Africans Threatened

Regarding "All the Same, Qadhafi Isn't African Main Worry" (IHT, Aug. 26) by Les Payne.

Would your columnist please explain just how he justifies his conclusion that the West is a greater threat to Africans than the Libyan dictator? His article, while arguing cogently that Colonel Qadhafi is not pursuing an expansionist and hegemonic policy pure and simple, but rather a jihad against non-Muslim Africans, becomes entirely incoherent when he moves to conclude that, Colonel Qadhafi's quasi-religious expansionism notwithstanding, the West is yet the greater threat.

MICHAEL KEANE, London.

Brazilian Debts

Regarding "U.S. Clears Loom Aid to Brazil, Mexico" (IHT, Aug. 19) by Jonathan Fuenfbringer.

As an American in Copenhagen, I am compelled to write in regard to this article. It states that the U.S. Import-Export Bank may lend Brazil \$1.5 billion to reduce the \$90-billion foreign debt (of which \$1.5 billion happens to be due), and to relieve problems caused by IMF imposed "austerity conditions" in response to Brazil's failure to pay existing debts.

In layman's terms: Brazil cannot pay any part of its huge debt. Someone must lend them the money to stay current (not pay off the whole loan, only the interest) or face the

alternative of Brazil defaulting and taking the banks down with them. What is Brazil's history of loan repayment? Are the loans properly collateralized? Do the banks ever expect to get their money back, or do they even think about it?

DAN YOUNG, Dickinson, Texas.

Bravo Contadora

Regarding "Contadora Plan Offers Hope for Peace" (IHT, Aug. 31) by Esteban Torres and Alan Cranston.

It is difficult to conceive of any rational human being, viewing the Central American situation and its potential destructive consequences, who does not wonder why the United States does not officially encourage the efforts and achievements so far, of what has come to be known as the Contadora group in seeking a peaceful solution. The inherent and important factor of Latin American susceptibility against even remote appearance of Yankee imposition would thus be avoided. The status of Contadora negotiations holds some hope for an ultimate solution.

The U.S. administration must be led to understand that the great majority of the American people are opposed to any form of saber rattling or any other martial gesture towards our Latin American neighbors because they know—and so do our closest allies—that they can lead to no positive.

LEON C. ALGRANT, Nica.

FROM OUR SEPT. 9 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1908: Assassination Attempt?

OYSTER BAY, New York — Secret Service men are bending all their energies to ascertain whether an attempt was made to assassinate President [Theodore] Roosevelt while he was returning home from a ride. The supposed attempt to kill the President was made while he was riding along the Cove road on the estate of his cousin, Mr. W. Emile Roosevelt. Bushes line the highway and from one of these the shot was fired, startling the President's horse. Mr. Roosevelt quickly halted his horse, posting into the bushes. He decided to dismount and pursue the assailant, but his companion, Major Wadsworth, remonstrated with the President and urged him not to risk his life further. Mr. Roosevelt yielded to the entreaty and proceeded homeward.

1933: Tammany Desperation

NEW YORK — In a desperate attempt to raise \$1,000,000 to enable the city to meet its mid-month payroll requirements by borrowing, the Tammany administration brought forward the most drastic tax program in its history. The program included a 1-per-cent tax on investments of all savings banks, a stock transfer tax of 4 cents a share, and a 5-per-cent tax on the gross income of all brokers. The program brought such a storm of protest that the board of estimate put over consideration of the problem until Monday. The move to postpone came as a complete surprise in view of the urgency in raising funds before September 15, when payrolls and other current bills are due. The present program is designed to bring as little protest from the public as possible.

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE

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Directeur de la publication: Walter N. Taylor

S.A. au capital de 1.200.000 F. RCS Nanterre B 73202126. Commission Paritaire No. 34231

U.S. subscription: \$280 yearly. Second-class postage paid at Long Island City, N.Y. 11101.

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S.A. au capital de 1.200.000 F. RCS Nanterre B 73202126. Commission Paritaire No. 34231

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U.S. Must Produce More Oil, Watt Says

By Robert A. Rosenblatt

Los Angeles Times Service

WASHINGTON — Interior Secretary James G. Watt has said the United States must sharply increase the production of oil from Alaska, the Gulf of Mexico and off the coast of California, or face an energy shortage that will require a "nuclear development program of unprecedented speed."

Alaska is "really the breadbasket of energy for America" and "tremendous" reserves of oil are likely to be discovered off the California coast, Mr. Watt said Tuesday at a meeting of U.S. delegates to a upcoming world energy conference.

The federal domain, both land and offshore acreage, will be the source of 85 percent of the oil and natural gas yet to be discovered in the United States, he predicted.

Mr. Watt defended the Reagan administration's program of expanding the sale of leases to explore for oil on land and in the waters of the outer continental shelf. "Production from federal lands must skyrocket" to deliver oil and gas to consumers, he said.

The "greatest risk to beaches," Mr. Watt said, comes not from offshore drilling but from tanker ships bringing foreign oil to the United States.

"We have had lots of political

opposition from those who did not want to see economic growth in America," he said, adding that the opponents say, "Yes, we need energy, but not in my backyard."

Residents of Massachusetts say drill elsewhere, as do people in Florida, according to Mr. Watt. "But the greatest risk to beaches is a tanker going past Nantucket or Florida," he said. "Our battle is against the 'no-growthers' who seek to stop energy development. The opposition doesn't debate facts — the opposition spreads fear."

A federal lease sale is scheduled for Nov. 9, covering 1.7 million acres (about 686,000 hectares) off the central California coast.

A 1981 sale in the region, known as the Santa Maria Basin, drew \$2.3 billion in bids by oil companies for the leases. Exploration indicated potential oil reserves of one billion to three billion barrels, the largest find in the United States since oil was discovered at Prudhoe Bay in Alaska in 1968.

Another lease sale, covering 11.6 million acres off the California coast, is scheduled for February, with further sales planned in 1985 and 1986, according to the Interior Department.

The House of Representatives has voted to restrict the California offshore lease sales by eliminating



James G. Watt

some tracts from the November and February sales.

In the Senate, the Energy Committee did not impose any restrictions. The full Senate is expected to vote on the issue later this month.

Mr. Watt expressed confidence Wednesday that the lease sales will proceed without modifications. "We'll win," he said after his speech. "We're confident we have the votes."

Oil and gas will be vital energy sources for the next 50 years, Mr. Watt said, making it imperative that the United States expand petroleum production from federal lands. Curtailment of leasing on federal sites, onshore and offshore, would restrict oil and gas supplies, "jack the price up and hurt consumers," Mr. Watt said.

U.S. Experts Debate Midgetman's Cost, Timetable

As Air Force Awaits Study, Some Suggest Smaller Missile Could Be Built as Fast as MX

By Wayne Biddle
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — A debate central to U.S. security strategy is going on among military analysts on how much a network of smaller missiles, known as Midgetman, would cost, when it could be built and how it should be deployed.

The U.S. Air Force expects to get a secret report this week on the technical requirements and feasibility of a Midgetman system. What it recommends may add fuel to the argument that has been growing since President Ronald Reagan endorsed the concept of the small missile last spring on the recommendation of the bipartisan Presidential Commission on Strategic Forces.

The report will also bear on the development of the much larger MX missile, which Congress approved this year after a long and bitter debate.

"Closest patriots in the bureaucracy keep telling me the air force is doubling the Midgetman schedule and padding the cost by half to make MX look good," said Representative Thomas J. Downey, Democrat of New York.

His view is shared by many scientists, technicians and military analysts who contend that the air force is holding back the Midgetman because it fears that the possi-

bly more attractive smaller missile could jeopardize the MX program. The larger missile is in an early stage of construction and could still be canceled.

Defense Department spokesmen deny assertions that there is any attempt to discredit the Midgetman by exaggerating its cost and the length of time needed to deploy it.

They say each Midgetman missile would be a three-stage rocket weighing 25,000 to 35,000 pounds (11,000 to 16,000 kilograms), 3 feet 6 inches (1.06 meters) in diameter and 38 feet long. It would be capable of carrying a 1,100-pound payload 6,000 miles (9,600 kilometers). Exact missile weight would depend on the warhead size and type of guidance mechanism chosen.

The presidential commission, under the chairmanship of Brent Scowcroft, a retired air force general, said it believed that such a missile, deployed in the hundreds, would be more likely to survive a surprise attack by an enemy. Because it has only one warhead, it is more likely to be viewed in arms negotiations as a retaliatory weapon, not a first-strike weapon.

However, the Scowcroft Commission described the Midgetman as a supplement to the MX, an essential part of a complete package of strategic weapons, not an alternative. Mr. Reagan has said it

should be developed only after the deployment of the MX missile.

The new study of the Midgetman is being prepared by an air force systems command panel of military industry experts and former military officials under the direction of Bernard A. Schriever, a retired air force general.

"The air force is making the small missile its No. 1 priority for future strategic modernization," an air force official said. "It's not being upstaged by MX because MX is needed now."

The controversy over the Midgetman focuses partly on how much it would cost in comparison with the MX system. In July the Senate authorized an MX production program that would deploy 27 missiles in existing Minuteman silos by 1986 at a cost of \$4.6 billion.

Defense Department officials say they have developed cost estimates based on fielding 1,000 Midgetman in three basing systems: "superhard" silos, which would cost \$69.7 billion, "soft mobile" vehicles similar to vans, which would cost \$38.2 billion, and a \$45.7 billion set of "hard mobile" vehicles of as yet undetermined design that could resist blast pressure of at least 30 pounds per square inch.

The officials said 10-year maintenance costs would add \$6.5 billion to the silo system, \$27.4 billion

to the soft mobile system and \$23.8 billion to the hard mobile system.

There is wide agreement that the soft-mobile system, a plan once studied and abandoned, has almost no chance of being accepted. Its continuing maintenance costs would be the highest for any of the plans, because trucks carrying the missiles would have to roam public highways to enhance their chances of escaping a nuclear attack.

According to James Woolsey, a member of the Scowcroft Commission, soft-mobile basing would be "politically sensitive." A hardened launching vehicle, on the other hand, could stay on a military reservation and therefore would not require vast security forces that would drive up operating costs.

Much of the research and development for a small missile has already been done for other weapon systems. Brigadier General Gordon Farnell of the air force told the Senate Armed Services Committee in April that the Midgetman would carry a single Mark-21 warhead, the same device to be mounted in groups of 10 on the 195,000-pound MX, and that it would use either a stellar-inertial guidance system like that employed on the Trident submarine's D-5 missile or one similar to the "advanced inertial reference sphere," called AIRS, developed for the MX.

Dr. Herbert York, who originated this small, single-warhead missile concept 10 years ago, said that the rocket could be based on technology already in existence, "generally speaking, off the shelf, though I have questions about the guidance system."

As for development costs, Dr. Richard L. Garwin, IBM Fellow at the Thomas J. Watson Research Center, who is a former member of the Pentagon's Defense Science Board and who has advised the industry on the Midgetman, said: "The development program would obviously be much cheaper than for MX, since in every test one draws away 25,000 pounds of hardware rather than 195,000 pounds. Furthermore, a single-warhead system needs only about half as many tests as does a 10-MRV system. Development should certainly be possible at less than \$1 billion."

In testimony submitted to the Senate Armed Services Committee in April, Dr. Garwin said Midgetman deployment could begin in 1987 and be completed in two years if the MX were canceled.

But the air force disagrees. "If MX were canceled, it wouldn't speed up Midgetman," an air force official said. "We would still be looking at the 1990s."

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GOP Aide Is Said to Link Building a Baker to Carter Papers

By Martin Tolchin

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — A low-echelon aide in Ronald Reagan's 1980 presidential campaign has told congressional investigators he made copies of materials that President Jimmy Carter planned to use in his debate with Mr. Reagan, according to sources familiar with the investigation.

The campaign aide testified that he acted on orders from assistants to James A. Baker 3d, who was debate manager for the Republicans, the sources added.

The testimony provided the first direct link between Mr. Baker and the Carter campaign materials, in more than a casual manner. Mr. Baker is now White House chief of staff.

The testimony was given to investigators of the Human Resources Subcommittee of the House Post Office and Civil Service Committee, which is conducting an investigation of how Mr. Carter's campaign materials found their way into Mr. Reagan's campaign headquarters.

Mark J. Ashworth, the campaign aide, said the copied materials included a comparison of party platforms, economic proposals, an analysis of Mr. Carter's votes, and suggested questions and answers.

Mr. Ashworth could not be reached for comment. His telephone has been temporarily disconnected.

Mr. Ashworth ran a duplicating

machine at Reagan-Bush headquarters near Washington. He testified for 14 hours Aug. 29 and 30. He will be asked to make his testimony public when the committee holds public hearings, probably this fall.

Mr. Baker has told the investigators that he had only a casual connection with the documents. He has said that he received the materials from William J. Casey, who was the president's campaign manager, and, after thumbing through the documents, passed them along to David W. Gergen, a campaign aide to Mr. Baker.

But Mr. Ashworth, who is now a student at Wright State University in Dayton, Ohio, told the investigators that on four occasions he duplicated copies of Mr. Carter's briefing materials, and on three of those occasions he was told that the copies were for Mr. Baker.

The first batch of documents came from Emily Ford, a scheduler for Mr. Bush, who told him, "It's for Mr. Baker." Miss Ford is an aide to John F.W. Rogers, deputy assistant to the president for management and administration.

The second batch came from one of Mr. Baker's secretaries, whose name Mr. Ashworth did not know, he told the investigators.

The third batch came from Chuck Crawford, an aide to Robert Gray, campaign public relations director, according to Mr. Ashworth. The fourth batch came from the same secretary who delivered the second batch.

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TRAVEL

The Sky's the Limit as Airlines Compete for Pampered Passengers

Phones, Video Games, Guest Stars

Special Meals, From No-Salt to Bland

by James T. Yenckel

WASHINGTON — Champagne toasts at 35,000 feet with Olivia de Havilland, Douglas Fairbanks Jr. or Paul Robeson. Video games that are as conveniently located as the flap-down meal tray in front of the airplane passenger. On-board telephones for calls to the home office from somewhere high above the Great Plains.

These are among the diversions that North American airlines are adding to their in-flight entertainment, which until now have consisted mostly of movies, music and magazines. The airlines seem determined that no passenger is going to become bored while airborne.

Some passengers are quite content to read a book, nap or do a little paperwork. But many have come to expect some form of entertainment to help pass the time, especially on U.S. transcontinental or overseas routes. Fearful flyers grasp at any distraction to keep their minds off the flight.

U.S. airlines say the innovations have been designed, as a spokesman for Eastern Airlines puts it, "to enhance the overall entertainment experience." But they also acknowledge they are trying to get a jump on each other in a competitive market by offering attractions to lure ticket buyers.

Here's a sampling of what some of the airlines have in store:

• **Glamour** is what Pan American is featuring at its champagne and wine-tasting parties on selected long-distance routes. They were introduced last fall to entice midweek flights from Europe and Asia — first-class only. A celebrity, who gets free transportation in exchange for a sampling of bottles, and the passengers gather for a sip and a chat.

• Sometimes it's a Hollywood or Broadway star like de Havilland, Jean Fontaine or Liv Ullmann. Or it could be a major French or California winemaker talking about his product or a wine critic offering advice. Because, the renowned chef, is a frequent host when he flies

from France to his restaurant at Disney World in Florida.

• Very shortly, passengers in coach and first class may have the opportunity to play at one- and two-person video games. For two months, Canadian Pacific has been testing a dimmer-tray model on its flights from Vancouver to Australia and Vancouver to Toronto. (The surface of the game board is protected since it doubles as the meal tray.) So far, says a Canadian Pacific spokesman, Don Buchanan, "the response has been very good."

With this model, players play the attendant a fee of, say, \$3.50, and are given a disposable key to activate a selection of games designed both for youngsters and adults. On some flights, every passenger has chosen to play. Other airlines, including TWA, United and Eastern, are considering installing video games. The version that interests Eastern is something like a vending machine in which passengers insert a credit card, remove a game device and return to their seats to play it.

"We'll make a decision before the end of the year," says an Eastern spokesman.

• United Airlines is one of several carriers looking at air-to-ground telephones, once the transmission system has been perfected. A spokesman, Chuck Novak, sees the phones as a possibility on some United planes in the first three months of next year. While this is viewed more as a business aid than an entertainment, there's no doubt, says Novak, that some people will be phoning home to ask: "Guess where I am — 35,000 feet over Cleveland."

In the system United has studied, telephone boxes are hung from the cabin walls. To make a call, a passenger inserts a credit card and removes the phone, a cordless model that can be carried back to the seat. When the phone is returned, the passenger retrieves the credit card.

• As soon as the seat-belt sign goes off, the crowd is "standing room only" at Continental Airlines' pub in the air, says a spokesman, Jan Steinberg. "It gives passengers a chance to get up and stretch their legs. It's a meeting place, something to do. They love it."

Once featured on various airlines, the pub was reintroduced in January on Continental's DC-10 routes. Situated between coach and first-class sections, the pub seats two at the bar and eight in lounge chairs.

In July, American Airlines inaugurated taped broadcasts of the CBS Morning News on many of its flights in the United States, a West Coast airline, has tested a taped in-seat exercise regimen. On many flights, United is presenting United Report, a 20-minute package of previously broadcast television news features.

All of this sounds frivolous, TWA thinks it has the antidote. On its U.S.-bound flights from Europe, it is providing first-class passengers with a "business kit." There's enough in it — stapler, notebook, calculator, ruler, pencil and pen — to keep any workaholic delightedly distracted.

© 1983 The Washington Post

by Stanley Carr

NEW YORK — The jetliner has begun its flight and the voice of a cabin attendant comes over the public-address system: "Will the following passengers please identify themselves — Mr. Yates, Mrs. Longhi and Mr. Goldberg." Why are these people wanted? Are they on the run? On the wrong plane? Have they lost their tickets?

No, they are merely three passengers who have arranged to have special meals served to them during the flight. One may be a diabetic, another adhering to a no-salt diet, the third watching his weight. While others dine on regular packaged platters, probably without a choice of entrée if they are flying coach, passengers who have booked ahead for alternative meals will eat from a tray that fits their dietary needs.

Almost all airlines that serve meals and snacks at an extra charge also routinely offer an array of special meals, in all classes. If you are a vegetarian or are concerned about your intake of sugar, salt or cholesterol, or if your religion forbids certain foods, simply order the type of meal you require when you make a reservation or purchase a ticket. It's best to check about 24 hours before takeoff to make sure that the computer has your order logged.

Does ordering an alternative meal mean you will dine in caviar in coach when your neighbor is picking at a mushy steak? Unfortunately, not. As Gunther Beck, the head of dining services at Pan American, explains it: "The special meals are provided from foods normally served as part of our regular meals. They are simply rearranged to suit the individual request."

In addition to a variety of optional meals, including gluten-free, salt-free, vegetarian, diabetic, low cholesterol or just plain bland, Pan American can also supply a seafood platter (hot or cold), Hindu and Moslem menus and a fruit and cheese meal, which might consist of yogurt, strawberries and orange segments, lemon wedge, blue cheese and rolls and butter.

Like most airlines, Pan American provides meal options on any flight, domestic or overseas, on which lunch or dinner is served. On shorter flights on most carriers it is often possible to order alternatives to the snack meals. Fruit and cheese is one substitute for the sandwiches and cakes that are often served on short runs.

Passengers on Trans World Airlines who would like to wake up to a breakfast of orange and grapefruit segments, a plain omelet, broiled tomato with no crumb topping and melba toast should simply ask for a low carbohydrate or diabetic meal. The airline's dining services department can even tell you exactly how much protein, fat or salt you can expect in a specific meal.

A typical diabetic or low-carbohydrate main meal would consist of tomato and lettuce salad with lemon wedge, chicken breast with lemon sauce, broccoli and carrots, melba toast and fresh fruit. This contains, says TWA, 2.1 grams of fat, 46 grams of protein, 301 milligrams of sodium, 85 milligrams of cholesterol, 29 grams of carbohydrate, and a total 421 calories. This

Pierre Magat, catering manager of Air France at Kennedy Airport in New York, says he is always "a little sad" when someone orders a special meal because he is proud of the regular meals he prepares. "But of course we try to help with any particular health problem and we have a wide choice of special menus," he adds. For babies there is baby food and fresh milk and for toddlers breast of chicken with mashed potatoes. A vegetarian platter might include salad, raw and steamed vegetables, with butter if desired, and fresh fruit. A seafood platter would contain a smoked salmon appetizer, either fillet of sole or lobster Newburg, salad and dessert. What can Air France do for a weight-watcher? "Alas, just a broiled fillet mignon with vegetables and may-be fruit," says the chef.

Passengers on United Airlines' "main meal" flights have an assortment of alternatives, including bland and kosher meals and food for toddlers and infants. On all trips except those to Mexico, cippino (seafood stew) is also available for those who eat no meat.

Charles Novak, a United official, says the airline has learned a great deal about special meals from the needs of travelers on its charter flights. Football players, for example, get high-carbohydrate platters (for which the club pays) on the way to games and high-protein meals on the return trip. Members of symphony orchestras are "very picky," he says: "Sometimes we don't load a single regular meal when we fly an orchestra because everyone has his or her special request."

As for advance warning, Air India, which carries Western, Indian (usually curry) and Indian vegetarian meals on its flights, prefers to have 48 hours' notice of a special order. Japan Airlines, in addition to a selection of optional meals, will meet advance requests for fresh milk, bottled (instead of canned) fruit juices, yogurt and additional fresh fruit.

Scandinavian Airlines asks for 12 hours' warning, but passengers requiring kosher food on a Sunday should order it by Friday. The airline also asks parents with small children to specify their ages because it offers different meals for infants and toddlers.

Air Florida offers alternatives only on international flights, and People Express, which serves full meals on only its Newark-London flights, does not have special menus.

If you want to say bon voyage in a special way, many airlines will allow you to have a bottle of champagne delivered to a passenger, provided you make arrangements well ahead of time and they have your check. Pan American was the only airline questioned in a survey that said it would provide a birthday or anniversary cake — a tradition Pan Am says it started years ago — to any passenger free, with 48 hours' notice.

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Dishing Out History al Dente

by James M. Johnson

PONTEASSIO, Italy — The history and origins of spaghetti and all other forms of pasta are a tangled web, woven of strands of truth, honest guesses and outright ignorance. Anyone seriously interested in or simply curious about the issue will find a museum on Italy's Liguatian coast to be a good starting point for an investigation.

The museum, a private establishment that grew out of a pasta-maker's fascination with all aspects of his craft, is at Pontedassio, an overgrown village in a mountain valley about 5 miles (8 kilometers) inland from the port town of Imperia.

Paolo Agnelli set up shop here as a miller in 1824, and his descendants continued the business, branching out into pasta-making in the late 19th century. Today, Eva Agnelli is president of the company, one of Italy's leading processors, with headquarters at Imperia. She has maintained the museum founded by her father, the late Vincenzo Agnelli, at their ancestor's home and mill at Pontedassio.

A fast-moving mountain stream flows through the valley where Pontedassio and the Museo Storico degli Spaghetti (the Spaghetti Historical Museum) are situated. The stream, no doubt, is the reason why the area once had more than 100 millers and pasta-makers — the water provided the power to turn the mills for the grinding of grain and, as technology advanced, the other devices that performed various functions in the making of pasta.

The proximity of the port of Imperia was another factor. Despite great strides in intensive cultivation of high-yield, hard-wheat varieties, Italy cannot meet its own cereal needs. It imports a great deal of grain, especially from the United States and Canada, processes it and sends much of it to foreign markets as a finished product.

The Pontedassio museum documents in six rooms of exhibits the Italian's love affair with pasta. There are old prints, photographic reproductions of ancient documents dealing with pasta, devices used in its manufacture, working models and souvenirs and heirlooms of a family that has been engaged in cereal-processing for many generations. On the building's ground floor is the old mill, some guests used privately by families to supply their own flour and meal, and professional millers' and pasta-makers' implements.

Vincenzo Agnelli's story, as it still is with countless Italians, was the ancient belief that Marco Polo, having "discovered" pasta in China, brought the "secret" back to the West. Many of the documents in the museum were expressly collected to disprove this.

The Venetian adventurer went to China in 1271, returning to the Serene Republic 24 years later. The account of his travels was written in

1298, when Marco Polo was a Genoese prisoner of war, in collaboration with Rustichello di Pisa, a professional storyteller. Only once in his narrative does Marco Polo mention pasta. In describing the food of the peoples of southern China, he says: "Wheat in this country does not yield such an increase [as other grains] but such of it as they harvest they eat only in the form of noodles or other pasty foods." An editor in 1559 made the pasta lasagna, while later translators tended to prefer vermicelli.

Understatement was not a feature of the book, thanks mainly to Rustichello, who threw in every hackneyed device of the 13th-century travel writer. If pasta was a "discovery," then Marco Polo's reference to it is certainly low-keyed. He provides no explanations, obviously expecting his readers to be acquainted with the food.

Among the reproduced documents at the museum is a notary's inventory of 1279 — or 16 years before Marco Polo's return from the East — mentioning a basket of "macaronis." Another 13th-century document is a medical prescription advising the patient to eat *pasta isida* (smooth, ungarlished pasta). Other supporting documents date to 1316, 1329, 1351 and 1363.

The museum makes a valiant attempt to find an even earlier origin for pasta in the West. There are photographs of Etruscan tomb carvings of implements that might have been used in pasta-making. Greek and Roman authors' descriptions of cereal products are, however, too vague to be entered as evidence.

On the other hand, Chinese arguments that their ancestors were making pasta 4,000 years ago also lack documentary proof. While denying Eastern precedence, the museum does acknowledge a common fascination with a display of Chinese cereal products. Japanese tourists respond with fine drawings and poetic inscriptions in the visitors' book.

Another pasta commonplace, that macaroni is fattening, receives little attention in the museum. But Agnelli is happy to correct visitors' misconceptions.

Her basic argument is that pasta is good nourishment in a form that is practical, since it can be stored for long periods, and attractive, since nearly everyone, especially children, immediately takes to it. Sauces and condiments, especially grated cheese, further boost the nutritive value. When combined with certain legumes, such as chickpeas and dried beans, as it often is in peasant cooking, pasta provides nearly all the body's protein requirements.

"I eat pasta in some form every day," adds the curvily slim Agnelli.

Arrangements for visiting the museum can be made by writing Agnelli, Via Schiva 1, 18100 Imperia, or telephoning (0183) 21651 on weekdays during office hours.

Shopping: Hi-Fi Speakers

by Hans Fantel

LONDON — As reported by Scheherazade Aladdin had a lamp that if rubbed the right way, would grant all kinds of wishes. In our time the laser, with its ultrasonic light beam, turns out to be a similar sort of lamp. It has already fulfilled the desire for a noise-free recording medium in the form of the Compact Disc, and lately the laser has been helping loudspeaker designers.

Until now, speaker designers had been literally in the dark about one of the most crucial aspects of their trade: the exact motion of the speaker cone as it reproduces complex musical waveforms. At anywhere up to 20,000 swings a second, the cone moves too fast to be caught in the act photographically with even the fastest strobe flash. But reflections of a laser beam, bouncing off the cone and interpreted by a method known as interferometry, enable researchers to follow the cone's frantic dance and analyze every aspect of its motion.

Some of the most ingenious and fruitful work of this kind currently goes on at B & W Loudspeakers Ltd., whose boutique location among hedged-in lanes and thatched cottages in the Sussex Downs of southern England hardly prepares the visitor for such technical finesse. And while laser interferometry, as a research tool, is not exclusive to B & W, it has enabled the company to take new approaches in speaker design with remarkable results. One notable benefit is B & W's newly evident ability to produce speakers of customary quality at far lower cost than before.

Later interferometry originated far from such musical concerns. It was developed at the British Atomic Energy Establishment at Harwell to monitor the vibrations of nuclear reactor cores. But the principle proved useful for analyzing rapid vibrations of all kinds, including those of loudspeakers.

In fact, it is the only available method by which behavior of any individual spot on the

cone can be separately observed over a wide range of frequencies. This is done by directing the laser beam to various points of the speaker surface and measuring its motion in terms of the reflections generated. The information for each spot is then stored in a computer memory so the computer can aggregate image of the total cone area in motion — looking rather like the rippled heaves of a heavy sea — can be built up point by point.

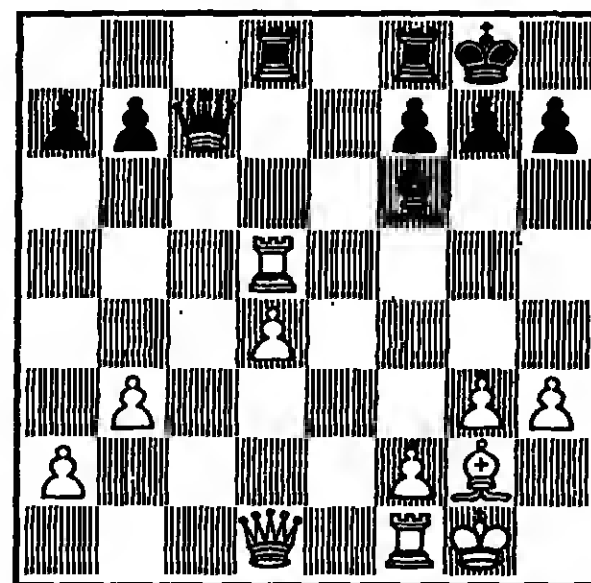
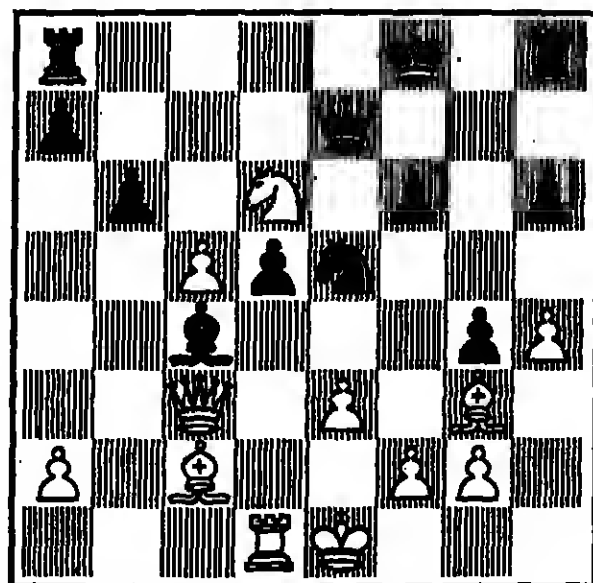
By joining lasers and computers in this manner, B & W's research staff, headed by John Bowers, the company president, and Dr. Glynn Adams, gained new insights into these violent undulations of a speaker cone in the throes of music. Among other things, they discovered that the vibrational patterns of the cone often work at cross-purposes, causing mutual interference between adjacent cone areas and hence uneven sound projection. The pictorial presentation of these difficulties also provided the clue to a solution.

Instead of regarding the cone as a single unit pushing the air, B & W engineers began to think of the cone as a series of concentric rings — something like the bullseye in a shooting target. Each ring in the bullseye is then treated separately in the manufacturing process with "doping" compounds to make the cone act in a more coordinated fashion. The result is a new type of speaker cone with remarkably uniform sound radiation.

As Bowers explains, the quality of loudspeaker depends not only on the smoothness of its response as measured directly in front of it. To a considerable degree, its musical attributes are a function of uniform sound dispersion — the frequency spectrum projected toward the sides and toward the ceiling should be identical with the spectrum projected in a straight-forward line. The novel approach to cone design using differently treated concentric rings has enabled B & W to come closer than ever before to the ideal of uniform sound projection over a broad solid angle.

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BUSINESS BRIEFS

Talbot Has \$1.5-Million Pretax Profit; Earnings Are Its First in 10 Years

LONDON (Reuters) — Talbot Motor Co., formerly Chrysler U.K. and now a subsidiary of Peugeot, reported a turnaround Thursday, to a pretax profit of \$1.54 million (\$2.31 million) in the first half of 1983 from a loss of \$40.59 million in the corresponding 1982 period.

It was the company's first profit in 10 years. Sales totaled \$287.64 million, up from \$208.05 million. Operating profit was \$7.9 million, against a \$30.56-million loss.

Talbot said the improvement was the result of significantly better sales to Iran, continuing improvements in domestic sales, further productivity gains and continued fixed-cost reductions.

U.S. Semiconductor Plan Is Reported

TOKYO (Reuters) — The United States has proposed that it and Japan remove their 4.2-percent tariffs on semiconductors so as to encourage semiconductor trade between the two countries, Japanese officials said Thursday. They said the proposal was made at a U.S.-Japanese meeting on semiconductors in Tokyo.

The Japanese side pledged to review the proposal with the government agencies concerned and with the semiconductor industry. Japanese trade figures show that Japan's semiconductor exports to the United States rose 66.5 percent to 79.4 billion yen (\$323 million) in the first half of 1983 from the 1982 half while its imports from the United States were 45.7 billion yen, up 17.2 percent.

Latin Nations, U.S. Plan Debt Study

CARACAS (Reuters) — The United States and Latin American nations agreed Thursday to set up a special committee to study the region's debt, trade and financing problems, but negotiators avoided binding decisions on specific issues.

U.S. delegates said they were happy with the resolution, approved by a special conference on the region's financing problems in Caracas this week, while Latin American officials felt they had obtained some concessions from the talks.

"The negotiations have also achieved a breakthrough in that the U.S. is now recognizing the debt problem is a political issue and not just a technical one," a member of the U.S. delegation said.

BP Shares Gain on North Sea Plan

LONDON (Reuters) — British Petroleum shares closed at 438 pence Thursday, up from 430 pence Wednesday, after the company announced plans to sell part of its interest in the North Sea Forties field.

Dealers' markets were encouraged by the prospect of BP's converting at least part of the heavily taxed field into a cash injection of about £250 million (\$375 million). The government also plans a BP share issue to raise about £500 million.

Share analysts expressed some initial confusion over the tax calculations that evidently prompted BP to offer small units in the Forties field to other companies on a tender basis. But they said potential purchasers with North Sea exploration programs should gain much more tax shelter than BP gets now.

Thomson to Build VTR Parts Plant

PARIS (Reuters) — State-owned Thomson-Brandt said Thursday it will construct a plant in the depressed industrial region of Lorraine to make mechanical parts for video-tape recorders.

A Thomson statement said the VTRs will be built under a licensing agreement signed with Victor Co. of Japan earlier this year.

The announcement followed reports earlier this week Thomson had begun assembling the parts at its plant in Tonnerre, southeast of Paris, and would not go ahead with plans to make the parts in France as the government wanted.

Thomson declined to give details of the cost or timetable for construction of the Longwy plant but said it will employ 300 workers between now and 1986.

Bundesbank Raising Lombard Rate 1/2 Point

(Continued from Page 11)

to raise the cost of many imports, especially oil.

Fed Gives Details Of Its Intervention

UNITED PRESS INTERNATIONAL

NEW YORK — The United States bought \$254 million of Deutsche marks and Japanese yen as its share of the \$2.5-billion to \$3-billion coordinated intervention by central banks in foreign-exchange markets from July 29 to Aug. 5, the Federal Reserve Bank of New York said.

Sam Y. Cross, executive vice president of the New York Fed and foreign-operations manager, said Wednesday that the intervention "had limited objectives" and did not represent a switch in the U.S. Treasury's policy of intervening only to smooth out disorderly markets.

The United States bought Deutsche marks valued at \$182.6 million and yen valued at \$71.5 million. The purchases were shared equally by the Treasury and the Fed.

Expansion Opposed

The Bundesbank should oppose demands for a more expansive monetary policy, the IFO economic research institute said in a report Thursday before the central bank raised the Lombard rate, according to Reuters in Munich.

The possibility that rising interest rates could endanger the fragile economic recovery had led some to call for a loosening of the monetary reins. "The Bundesbank should, however, oppose such demands," the institute said.

The report said the Bundesbank

Regan Urges Fed to Keep Its M-1 Goal

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

WASHINGTON — The Reagan administration believes that the Federal Reserve Board must do everything possible to keep growth in the narrow money supply, M-1, within the bounds that the Fed has set, Treasury Secretary Donald T. Regan said Thursday.

"In July, the Fed announced a new target range for the rest of this year. We have been strongly urging the Fed to do everything in its power to stay within that new range," the secretary told the Chemical Manufacturers Association.

Mr. Regan said that if money growth is too slow, "economic activity is constrained" and that if it is too fast, strong inflation could reappear.

The Fed in July set a target range for M-1 growth of 5 to 9 percent for the rest of 1983, based on M-1's average level in the second quarter. The earlier target was 4 to 8 percent. M-1 consists of currency in circulation and money in checking and similar accounts.

Mr. Regan also said the administration supports an extension beyond the 1985 expiration of the tax credit intended to encourage business research and development.

During a brief question-and-answer session after his speech, Mr. Regan repeated his belief that interest rates are too high relative to inflation.

Earlier Thursday, Mr. Regan said the Reagan administration is pleased with the pace of the U.S. recovery from the recession, even though that pace has recently slowed.

He predicted that interest rates and unemployment would be lower



Donald T. Regan

by the end of the year. He also compared the current economic expansion favorably to a runner who has sprinted several laps at an unsustainable speed and now is slowing but "still running fast."

In remarks during a television interview, Mr. Regan also reiterated the administration's view that record federal deficits should be reduced through spending cuts rather than tax increases. And he implied that Congress's unwillingness to make such cuts had hurt chances that an administration-backed contingency tax increase would ever take effect.

That tax increase "was contingent on spending cuts being enacted by the Congress," he said. "It's almost Oct. 1, time for that budget; no spending cuts of any size have been enacted."

In general, Mr. Regan said he thought that this year's recovery from the 1981-82 recession "is going very well; the economy is going along in good shape."

"We think that the unemployment rate will continue to go down, only this year but next year as well."

Official Expects Congress to Avoid Major Tax Rise Until After Election

By Jane Scaberry

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — John E. Chapoton, an assistant U.S. treasury secretary, has predicted that no major tax increases will be passed until after next year's elections, although Congress will have to consider some tax provisions that expire at the end of this year.

"I would anticipate no major revenue raisers this fall or next year," Mr. Chapoton said Wednesday at a meeting of Women in Government Relations. "It is possible but not at all likely."

The administration and Congress are supposed to start considering next week ways to cut the \$200-billion budget deficit projected for 1984, including possible tax increases and spending cuts. Congress earlier this year passed a bud-

get resolution calling for \$73 billion in taxes.

However, congressional leaders have said it appears that the resolution will not be fully enacted because of reluctance to pass new taxes before an election. If anything, Congress will approve smaller tax bills than it already planned to pass as part of the resolution, congressional aides said.

Congress will probably pass legislation forbidding tax-exempt institutions from selling their properties to investors who use them as tax shelters and then lease them back for a small fee, Mr. Chapoton said. Halting that practice should raise revenues, he said.

"There will most assuredly be a tax bill this year," Mr. Chapoton said, "and one or two goodies that legislators hold close to their hearts will be a part of that bill as well."

Finance Committee and the House Ways and Means Committee probably will not meet the Sept. 23 deadline for enacting the budget resolution.

Last month, the chairman of the Senate Finance Committee, Robert J. Dole, Republican of Kansas, said he hoped a bipartisan group of legislators could meet with administration officials to work out a compromise on taxes and spending.

However, Mr. Chapoton said earlier that he did not know whether that approach would work because it would take the cooperation of President Ronald Reagan, who opposes tax increases.

But the administration still supports the standby tax plan, which would take effect in 1986 if the economy does not improve and Congress cuts federal spending, Mr. Chapoton said Wednesday.

Finsider Posts 1st-Half Loss Totalling 850 Billion Lire

Reuters

ROME — Finsider, the Italian state steel group which is under pressure from the European Community to reduce production sharply, Thursday reported a loss of 850 billion lire (\$531 million) in the first half of 1983.

The first-half loss suggested that a loss for the full year might exceed last year's deficit of 1.3 trillion lire. Finsider's chairman, Lorenzo Roasio, expressed deep concern over prospects for the industry in the second half.

The Finsider group produces the bulk of Italy's steel output, which totaled 26.4 million tons last year, the second highest in the EC after West Germany.

The company attributed the first-half loss chiefly to falling steel consumption, rising costs combined with static prices, adverse exchange-rate fluctuations, and delays in planned state refinancing of the corporation.

IBM Cuts Prices on Big Units

Reuters

RYE BROOK, New York — IBM cut the purchase price Wednesday on its large 3083, 3081 and 3084 processing units, the company said Thursday. It said the reductions amounted to 13 to 14 percent for the three processors and 12 percent for most upgrades of the 3083 and 3081.

U.S. Oil Industry Shows Signs of Reviving a Bit

(Continued from Page 11)

smaller independent producers and oil-service companies with heavy debt.

Those companies, however, that had enough capital to survive the storm have found a modest upturn in business.

Robert L. Parker Sr., head of Parker Drilling, a major drilling contractor in Tulsa, Oklahoma, said his company's activity had picked up 10 percent in the last 30 days. All but about a dozen of Mr. Parker's 65 rigs in the continental United States have been idle. He said earnings in the fiscal year ended last Sept. 1 were zero, and he said the company survived only on its foreign operations.

Analysts said the upturn in drilling has been caused by two forces: the rebound of the U.S. economy and a general firming of energy prices. Moreover, the collapse of the oil and gas boom has reduced the cost of drilling a well by 35 to 50 percent.

"Many companies are realizing that now is a good time to move because we can save 35 percent," said George P. Mitchell, head of Mitchell Energy and Development, one of the largest independents. "People are saying that if we can save 35 percent and interest is 12 percent, we should drill now." Only eight of the 24 Mitchell rigs are operating.

Any new drilling, he said, will be cautious and will concentrate on oil in shallow areas with proven reserves. The surplus of natural gas is so big that drilling for gas has all but ceased. Twenty percent of gas production is "shut in" with U.S. wells producing only 17.2 trillion (516 billion cubic meters) to 17.4 trillion cubic feet a year when they could yield 21 trillion.

Mr. Mitchell, like other people in the oil business, has pondered the bitter lessons of the last two years. "We grew too fast," he said. "We had inefficient people in the field.

The equipment was too high-priced. We are coming on slower, more solid development."

The rebound will particularly benefit major oil companies that do not depend on borrowed capital.

William L. Leffler, a corporate planner at Shell Oil Co., predicted "gentle increases" in exploration and drilling over a few years. "We are positioned with the technical and financial strength to take advantage of the upturn," he said.

Makers of oilfield equipment are eagerly looking for hopeful signs.

National Supply Co., the world's largest manufacturer and supplier of derricks, well-control systems, pipe and other equipment, saw its first-half sales plummet to \$361 million from \$1.1 billion in the like period of 1982, and it has laid off nearly half of its 12,000 employees.

Robert E. Harris, National's chief executive officer, said in a recent speech that new rig orders were unlikely to come until the utilization rate, now 43 percent, reached at least 70 percent — out for two years or more.

Ike Kerridge, an economist at Hughes, which is operating at only 30 percent of capacity, said that "if a company can hold out through the third quarter of this year, things ought to be getting better."

The signs of recovery are welcomed by Texas banks. Although not as badly hurt as many out-of-state and foreign banks that rushed in with the energy boom, they are licking their wounds. The First National Bank of Midland is the worst off. It recently reported a second-quarter loss of \$109 million.

According to Sandy Finnigan, bank analyst for Faine Webster Mitchell & Hutchins in Houston, most other major Texas banks, despite reduced earnings, are sound, particularly those that lent against proven oil and gas reserves.

New Issue
September, 1983

All of these securities having been placed, this announcement appears for purposes of record only.

INTERNATIONAL BANK FOR RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT
Washington, D.C.U.S. \$ 200,000,000
12% U.S. Dollar Notes of 1983, due 1993

Deutsche Bank Aktiengesellschaft	Credit Suisse First Boston Limited	
Algemene Bank Nederland N.V.	Banque Paribas	Daiwa Europe Limited
Goldman Sachs International Corp.	Merrill Lynch International & Co.	Morgan Guaranty Ltd
Morgan Stanley International	Orion Royal Bank Limited	Salomon Brothers International
Société Générale de Banque S.A.	Swiss Bank Corporation International Limited	Union Bank of Switzerland (Securities) Limited
	S.G. Warburg & Co. Ltd.	
Amro International Limited	Arnold and S. Blochroeder, Inc.	Atlantic Capital Corporation
Baden-Württembergische Bank Aktiengesellschaft	Julius Baer International Limited	Banca Commerciale Italiana
Banco del Comercio	Banco di Roma	Bank of America International Limited
Bank Gutzwiller, Kurz, Bongener (Overseas) Limited	Bank Leu International Ltd.	Bank Mees & Hope NV
Bank of Tokyo International Limited	Banque Bruxelles Lambert S.A.	Banque Française du Commerce Extérieur
Banque Générale du Luxembourg S.A.	Banque Indosuez	Banque Internationale à Luxembourg S.A.
Banque Nationale de Paris	Banque de Neuchâtel, Schumacher, Mallet	Banque Populaire Suisse S.A. Luxembourg
Banque de l'Union Européenne	Banque Worms	Barclays Merchant Bank Limited
Baring Brothers & Co., Limited	Bayerische Hypothek- und Wechsel-Bank Aktiengesellschaft	Bayerische Landesbank Girozentrale
Bayerische Vereinsbank Aktiengesellschaft	Berliner Bank Aktiengesellschaft	Berliner Handels- und Frankfurter Bank
Blyth Eastman Paine Webber International Limited	Cazenove & Co.	Chase Manhattan Limited
Chemical Bank International Limited	CIBC Limited	Citibank International Bank Limited
Commerzbank Aktiengesellschaft	Compagnie de Banque et d'Investissements, CBI	Continental Illinois Limited
Country Bank Limited	Crédit Commercial de France	Crédit Industriel d'Alsace et de Lorraine
Crédit Lyonnais	Crédit du Nord	Creditanstalt-Bankverein
Dallwitz & Co.	Deutsche Girozentrale	Deutsche Genossenschaftsbank
Dillon, Read Overseas Corporation	Deutsche Kommunalbank — Domination Securities Arms Limited	Dresdner Bank Aktiengesellschaft
Dresdner Bankhaus Lambert Incorporated	Effektenbank-Warburg Aktiengesellschaft	Erskila Securities Standarviska Erskila Limited
Eurochemie S.p.A.	European Banking Company Limited	First Chicago Limited
Genossenschaftliche Zentralbank AG, Vienna	Antony Gibbs & Sons Limited	Girozentrale und Bank der Österreichischen Sparkassen Aktiengesellschaft
Hambros Bank Limited	Georg Hauck & Sohn Bankiers Kommanditgesellschaft auf Aktien	Heussche Landesbank — Girozentrale
Hill Samuel & Co. Limited	E.F. Hutton International Inc.	Industrielle Bank von Japan (Deutschland) Aktiengesellschaft
Istituto Bancario San Paolo di Torino	Kidder, Peabody International Limited	Kleinwort, Benson Limited
Kreditbank N.V.	Landesbank Rheinland-Pfalz — Girozentrale	Lehman Brothers Kuhn Loeb International, Inc.
Lloyds Bank International Limited	LTCS International Limited	Manufacturers Hanover Limited
Midland Young Webb International Limited	Merck, Finck & Co.	B. Metzler und Sohn & Co.
Mitsubishi Bank (Europe) S.A.	Samuel Montagu & Co. Limited	Morgan Grenfell & Co. Limited
The Nikko Securities Co., (Europe) Ltd.	Nomura International Limited	Norddeutsche Landesbank Girozentrale
Sal. Oppenheim Jr. & Cie. Prudential-Bache Securities	Pierson, Halding & Pierson N.V. Rabobank Nederland	PK Christiania Bank (UK) Limited
J. Henry Schroder Wegg & Co. Limited	Smith Barney, Harris Upham & Co. Incorporated	N.M. Rothschild & Sons Limited
Société Ségurienne de Banque	Svenska Handelsbanken S.A.	Société Générale
Verband Schweizerischer Kantonalbanken	Verkehrs- und Westbank Aktiengesellschaft	Trinkaus & Burkhart
Westdeutsche Landesbank Girozentrale	Westfalia Bank Aktiengesellschaft	M.M. Warburg-Brinckmann, Wirtz & Co.
	Yamaichi International (Europe) Limited	Wood Gundy Limited

New Issue These Bonds having been sold, this announcement appears as a matter of record only.

September 1983

LONRHO

Lonrho International Finance N.V.

Curacao, The Netherlands Antilles

DM 75 000 000

9 % Bearer Bonds of the Loan of 1983 (88-90)

Irrevocably and unconditionally guaranteed by

Lonrho Public Limited Company

London, England

Berliner Handels- und Frankfurter Bank

Standard Chartered Merchant Bank Limited

Banque Nationale de Paris

Richard Daus & Co.,
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AktiengesellschaftSociété Générale
de Banque S.A.

Al-Mal Group

Banca del Gottardo

Banque Indosuez

Genossenschaftliche
Zentralbank AG - Vienna

Kreditbank International Group

Merrill Lynch Capital Markets

Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	Stk. 100s	High	Low
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		U		V		W		X		Y		Z	
14%	7%	UAI	12%	6%	10%	15%	8%	10%	5%	14%	7%	15%	8%
34%	17%	US	24%	12%	18%	28%	14%	20%	10%	24%	12%	28%	14%
54%	27%	USC	44%	22%	38%	48%	24%	32%	16%	44%	22%	48%	24%
74%	37%	USC Ind	64%	32%	58%	68%	34%	42%	18%	64%	32%	68%	34%
94%	47%	USC Ind	84%	42%	78%	88%	44%	52%	20%	84%	42%	88%	44%
114%	57%	USC Ind	104%	52%	98%	108%	54%	62%	22%	104%	52%	108%	54%
134%	67%	USC Ind	124%	62%	118%	128%	64%	72%	24%	124%	62%	128%	64%
154%	77%	USC Ind	144%	72%	138%	148%	74%	82%	26%	144%	72%	148%	74%
174%	87%	USC Ind	164%	82%	158%	168%	84%	92%	28%	164%	82%	168%	84%
194%	97%	USC Ind	184%	92%	178%	188%	94%	102%	30%	184%	92%	188%	94%
214%	107%	USC Ind	204%	102%	198%	208%	104%	112%	32%	204%	102%	208%	104%
234%	117%	USC Ind	224%	112%	218%	228%	114%	122%	34%	224%	112%	228%	114%
254%	127%	USC Ind	244%	122%	238%	248%	124%	132%	36%	244%	122%	248%	124%
274%	137%	USC Ind	264%	132%	258%	268%	134%	142%	38%	264%	132%	268%	134%
294%	147%	USC Ind	284%	142%	278%	288%	144%	152%	40%	284%	142%	288%	144%
314%	157%	USC Ind	304%	152%	298%	308%	154%	162%	42%	304%	152%	308%	154%
334%	167%	USC Ind	324%	162%	318%	328%	164%	172%	44%	324%	162%	328%	164%
354%	177%	USC Ind	344%	172%	338%	348%	174%	182%	46%	344%	172%	348%	174%
374%	187%	USC Ind	364%	182%	358%	368%	184%	192%	48%	364%	182%	368%	184%
394%	197%	USC Ind	384%	192%	378%	388%	194%	202%	50%	384%	192%	388%	194%
414%	207%	USC Ind	404%	202%	398%	408%	204%	212%	52%	404%	202%	408%	204%
434%	217%	USC Ind	424%	212%	418%	428%	214%	222%	54%	424%	212%	428%	214%
454%	227%	USC Ind	444%	222%	438%	448%	224%	232%	56%	444%	222%	448%	224%
474%	237%	USC Ind	464%	232%	458%	468%	234%	242%	58%	464%	232%	468%	234%
494%	247%	USC Ind	484%	242%	478%	488%	244%	252%	60%	484%	242%	488%	244%
514%	257%	USC Ind	504%	252%	498%	508%	254%	262%	62%	504%	252%	508%	254%
534%	267%	USC Ind	524%	262%	518%	528%	264%	272%	64%	524%	262%	528%	264%
554%	277%	USC Ind	544%	272%	538%	548%	274%	282%	66%	544%	272%	548%	274%
574%	287%	USC Ind	564%	282%	558%	568%	284%	292%	68%	564%	282%	568%	284%
594%	297%	USC Ind	584%	292%	578%	588%	294%	302%	70%	584%	292%	588%	294%
614%	307%	USC Ind	604%	302%	598%	608%	304%	312%	72%	604%	302%	608%	304%
634%	317%	USC Ind	624%	312%	618%	628%	314%	322%	74%	624%	312%	628%	314%
654%	327%	USC Ind	644%	322%	638%	648%	324%	332%	76%	644%	322%	648%	324%
674%	337%	USC Ind	664%	332%	658%	668%	334%	342%	78%	664%	332%	668%	334%
694%	347%	USC Ind	684%	342%	678%	688%	344%	352%	80%	684%	342%	688%	344%
714%	357%	USC Ind	704%	352%	698%	708%	354%	362%	82%	704%	352%	708%	354%
734%	367%	USC Ind	724%	362%	718%	728%	364%	372%	84%	724%	362%	728%	364%
754%	377%	USC Ind	744%	372%	738%	748%	374%	382%	86%	744%	372%	748%	374%
774%	387%	USC Ind	764%	382%	758%	768%	384%	392%	88%	764%	382%	768%	384%
794%	397%	USC Ind	784%	392%	778%	788%	394%	402%	90%	784%	392%	788%	394%
814%	407%	USC Ind	804%	402%	798%	808%	404%	412%	92%	804%	402%	808%	404%
834%	417%	USC Ind	824%	412%	818%	828%	414%	422%	94%	824%	412%	828%	414%
854%	427%	USC Ind	844%	422%	838%	848%	424%	432%	96%	844%	422%	848%	424%
874%	437%	USC Ind	864%	432%	858%	868%	434%	442%	98%	864%	432%	868%	434%
894%	447%	USC Ind	884%	442%	878%	888%	444%	452%	100%	884%	442%	888%	444%
914%	457%	USC Ind	904%	452%	898%	908%	454%	462%	102%	904%	452%	908%	454%
934%	467%	USC Ind	924%	462%	918%	928%	464%	472%	104%	924%	462%	928%	464%
954%	477%	USC Ind	944%	472%	938%	948%	474%	482%	106%	944%	472%	948%	474%
974%	487%	USC Ind	964%	482%	958%	968%	484%	492%	108%	964%	482%	968%	484%
994%	497%	USC Ind	984%	492%	978%	988%	494%	502%	110%	984%	492%	988%	494%
1014%	507%	USC Ind	1004%	502%	998%	1008%	504%	512%	112%	1004%	502%	1008%	504%
1034%	517%	USC Ind	1024%	512%	1018%	1028%	514%	522%	114%	1024%	512%	1028%	514%
1054%	527%	USC Ind	1044%	522%	1038%	1048%	524%	532%	116%	1044%	522%	1048%	524%
1074%	537%	USC Ind	1064%	532%	1058%	1068%	534%	542%	118%	1064%	532%	1068%	534%
1094%	547%	USC Ind	1084%	542%	1078%	1088%	544%	552%	120%	1084%	542%	1088%	544%
1114%	557%	USC Ind	1104%	552%	1098%	1108%	554%	562%	122%	1104%	552%	1108%	554%
1134%	567%	USC Ind	1124%	562%	1118%	1128%	564%	572%	124%	1124%	562%	1128%	564%
1154%	577%	USC Ind	1144%	572%	1138%	1148%	574%	582%	126%	1144%	572%	1148%	574%
1174%	587%	USC Ind	1164%	582%	1158%	1168%	584%	592%	128%	1164%	582%	1168%	584%
1194%	597%	USC Ind	1184%	592%	1178%	1188%	594%	602%	130%	1184%	592%	1188%	594%
1214%	607%	USC Ind	1204%	602%	1198%	1208%	604%	612%	132%	1204%	602%	1208%	604%
1234%	617%	USC Ind	1224%	612%	1218%	1228%	614%	622%	134%	1224%	612%	1228%	614%
1254%	627%	USC Ind	1244%	622%	1238%	1248%	624%	632%	136%	1244%	622%	1248%	624%
1274%	637%	USC Ind	1264%	632%	1258%	1268%	634%	642%	138%	1264%	632%	1268%	634%
1294%	647%	USC Ind	1284%	642%	1278%	1288%	644%	652%	140%	1284%	642%	1288%	644%
1314%	657%	USC Ind	1304%	652%	1298%	1308%	654%	662%	142%	1304%	652%	1308%	654%
1334%	667%	USC Ind	1324%	662%	1318%	1328%	664%	672%	144%	1324%	662%	1328%	664%
1354%	677%	USC Ind	1344%	672%	1338%	1348%	674%	682%	146%	1344%	672%	1348%	674%
1374%	687%	USC Ind	1364%	682%	1358%	1368%	684%	692%	148%	1364%	682%	1368%	684%
1394%	697%	USC Ind	1384%	692%	1378%	1388%	694%	702%	150%	1384%	692%	1388%	694%
1414%	707%	USC Ind	1404%	702%	1398%	1408%	704%	712%	152%	1404%	702%	1408%	704%
1434%	717%	USC Ind	1424%	712%	1418%	1428%	714%	722%	154%	1424%	712%	1428%	714%
1454%	727%	USC Ind	1444%	722%	1438%	1448%	724%	732%	156%	1444%	722%	1448%	724%
1474%	737%	USC Ind	1464%	732%	1458%	1468%	734%	742%	158%	1464%	732%	1468%	734%
1494%	747%	USC Ind	1484%	742%	1478%	1488%	744%	752%	160%	1484%	742%	1488%	744%
1514%	757%	USC Ind	1504%	752%	1498%	1508%	754%	762%	162%	1504%	752%	1508%	754%
1534%	767%	USC Ind	1524%	762%	1518%	1528%	764%	772%	164%	1524%	762%	1528%	764%
1554%	777%	USC Ind	1544%	772%	1538%	1548%	774%	782%	166%	1544%	772%	1548%	774%
1574%	787%	USC Ind	1564%	782%	1558%	1568%	784%	792%	168%	1564%	782%	1568%	784%
1594%	797%	USC Ind	1584%	792%	1578%	1588%	794%	802%	170%	1584%	792%	1588%	794%
1614%	807%	USC Ind	1604%	802%	1598%	1608%	804%	812%	172%	1604%	802%	1608%	804%
1634%	817%	USC Ind	1624%	812%	1618%	1628%	814%	822%	174%	1624%	812%	1628%	814%
1654%	827%	USC Ind	1644%	822%	1638%	1648%	824%	832%	176%	1644%	822%	1648%	824%
1674%	837%	USC Ind	1664%	832%	1658%	1668%	834%	842%	178%	1664%	832%	1668%	834%
1694%	847%	USC Ind	1684%	842%	1678%	1688%	844%	852%	180%	1684%	842%	1688%	844%
1714%	857%	USC Ind	1704%	852%	1698%	1708%	854%	862%	182%	1704%	852%	1708%	854%
1734%	867%	USC Ind	1724%	862%	1718%	1728%	864%	872%	184%	1724%	862%	1728%	864%
1754%	877%	USC Ind	1744%	872%	1738%	1748%	874%	882%	186%	1744%	872%	1748%	874%
1774%	887%	USC Ind	1764%	882%	1758%	1768%	884%	892%	188%	1764%	882%	1768%	884%
1794%	897%	USC Ind	1784%	892%	1778%	1788%	894%	902%	190%	1784%	892%	1788%	894%
1814%	907%	USC Ind	1804%	902%	1798%	1808%	904%	912%	192%	1804%	902%	1808%	904%
1834%	917%	USC Ind	1824%	912%	1818%	1828%	914%	922%	194%	1824%	912%	1828%	914%
1854%	927%	USC Ind	1844%	922%	1838%	1848%	924%	932%	196%	1844%	922%	1848%	924%
1874%	937%	USC Ind	1864%	932%	1858%	1868%	934%	942%	198%	1864%	932%	1868%	934%
1894%	947%	USC Ind	1884%	942%	1878%	1888%	944%	952%	200%	1884%	942%	1888%	944%
1914%	957%	USC Ind	1904%	952%	1898%	1908%	954%	962%	202%	1904%	952%	1908%	954%
1934%	967%	USC Ind	1924%	962%	1918%	1928%	964%	972%	204%	1924%	962%	1928%	964%
1954%	977%	USC Ind	1944%	972%	1938%	1948%	974%	982%	206%	1944%	972%	1948%	974%
1974%	987%	USC Ind	1964%	982%	1958%	1968%	984%	992%	208%	1964%	982%	1968%	984%
1994%	997%	USC Ind	1984%	992%	1978%	1988%	994%	1002%	210%	1984%	992%	1988%	994%
2014%	1007%	USC Ind	2004%	1002%	1998%	2008%	1004%	1012%	212%	2004%	1002%	2008%	1004%
2034%	1017%	USC Ind	2024%	1012%	2018%	2028%	1014%	1022%	214%	2024%	1012%	2028%	1014%
2054%	1027%	USC Ind	2044%	1022%	2038%	2048%	1024%</						

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SPORTS

Connors, Evert Advance Easily

Durie Defeats Madruga-Osses for Last Berth in Semifinals

By Roy S. Johnson

New York Times Service

NEW YORK—Don't tell Jimmy Connors that defending his United States Open title will be any easier, now that the top-seeded John McEnroe has been eliminated. He just won't believe it.

"I've got to be playing my best tennis," Connors said after defeating 14th-seeded Eliot Teltscher, 7-6, 6-2, 6-2, Wednesday to advance to the semifinals.

U.S. OPEN

to the semifinals at the National Tennis Center. "I can't worry about the draw. I never look at it. I just play my best in every match."

The person next in Connors' way is Bill Scammon, who defeated Mark Dickson, 3-6, 6-4, 4-6, 6-3, 7-6 (7-4), on Wednesday.

The other men's semifinal pairing will be decided Thursday when second-seeded Ivan Lendl of Czechoslovakia meets Mats Wilander, the No. 5 seed from Sweden, and fourth-seeded Yannick Noah of France faces Jimmy Arias, the No. 9 seed.

So far there has been little in the way of another berth in the final for Chris Evert Lloyd, the women's defending champion. She defeated eighth-seeded Hana Mandlikova of Czechoslovakia, 6-4, 6-3, and reached the semifinals for the 12th consecutive year.

Evert's opponent will be 14th-seeded Jo Durie of Britain, who swept past unseeded Ivana Madruga-Osses of Argentina in only 51 minutes in the opening match of the day, 6-2, 6-2. The other women's semifinal Friday lists Martina Navratilova against Pam Shriver.

Durie's berth in the semifinals, only the second time she has reached this point of a Grand Slam event, underlined a controversy at the tournament that began with the



Jimmy Connors
'I give 'em blood'

big tournament like this, you want to give it as many chances as you can. If she had a chance to play, I don't blame her for pulling out at the last moment. But if she knew in her heart she couldn't, then, yes, it's unfair."

Evert's meeting with Mandlikova was a rematch of last year's two-set final. Wednesday's score was not as lopsided as that 6-3, 6-1 encounter, but it looked to be just as easy as Evert countered Mandlikova's strong attacking—but often erratic—game with her best tennis of the tournament.

"It was a good, quality match," said Evert, who is trying for her seventh Open title. "With her type of game, she'll make two or three brilliant shots, then one game you wonder where those shots came from. She makes so many errors."

Not so with the 23-year-old Durie. She routed Madruga-Osses, a clay-court specialist who did not weather her opponent's attacking serve-and-volley game. Madruga-Osses upset 12th-seed Kathy Rinaldi and Andrea Leand, and was a surprise winner over sixth-seeded Wendy Turnbull enroute to the quarterfinals.

"I was a good, quality match," said Evert, who is trying for her seventh Open title. "With her type of game, she'll make two or three brilliant shots, then one game you wonder where those shots came from. She makes so many errors."

Connors said he had come into the tournament wanting to battle McEnroe, which would have happened in the semifinals had not Scammon, the 16th seed, executed the most startling upset of the tournament by eliminating McEnroe Monday.

With McEnroe gone, Connors found himself with a relatively clear road to the final round. Against Scammon, Connors is 5-0.

For a time Wednesday, it looked as if Connors might join McEnroe on the sidelines. With both he and Teltscher battling the sudden gusts within the Stadium Court, the match got off to an inauspicious start. After the players split the first two games of the opening set, each winning his own service games, they went through eight straight breaks before the set went to 6-0.

But for Teltscher, the match ended right there. Connors blanked him in the tiebreaker, 7-0, and went on to sweep the first four games of the second set en route to what became an easy victory.

"I got the job done," said Connors, dismissing the opening set with a shrug. "I'm playing well, hitting the ball very solid and moving well. It's just a matter of going out there, taking the time and doing it."

Unlike McEnroe, who left amid a shower of boos from the fans here, Connors' following is growing stronger every day. Many in the crowd of 17,778 cheered wildly throughout the match, but especially when he executed what has become his trademark, diving for shots at the net.

"I think it's just that I go out there and do it the way I know best," Connors said of his relationship with the crowd. "I give 'em blood."



Chris Evert Lloyd moving past Hana Mandlikova and into her 12th consecutive semifinal.

Rangers' Hough Blanks Twins, 3-0, In Pitching His 3d Straight Shutout

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

ARLINGTON, Texas—Charlie Hough pitched a three-hitter for his third consecutive shutout and extended his streak of scoreless innings to 29, helping the Texas Rangers post a 3-0 victory Wednesday over the Minnesota Twins.

Hough (13-12) tied a club record for most consecutive scoreless innings, set by Ferguson Jenkins in 1974. He has allowed only two runs in his last 36 innings.

The 35-year-old knuckleballer had a one-hitter through seven innings and did not allow a runner past first until the eighth. He became the first Ranger pitcher to toss three straight shutouts.

The record "feels great," Hough said. "I don't care if I'm the first Ranger to do it or the 50th to do it. It feels great to win three in a row and they don't have shutouts either. I'll take a 10-9 win."

Yankees 11, Brewers 5
In Milwaukee, New York rebounded from two straight losses to the Brewers for an 11-5 victory. Rich Gossage came on in the eighth to earn his 18th save.

Orioles 5, Red Sox 2
In Baltimore, John Lowenstein homered and Joe Nolan and Leon Sakata added run-scoring doubles to lead the Orioles and Mike Flanagan (10-3) over Boston, 5-2. Tippy Martinez pitched his 15th save.

Royals 3, Mariners 2
In Kansas City, Missouri, U.L. Washington's seventh-inning single scored Don Slaught from third to lift Paul Splittorf (11-7) and the Royals to a 3-2 victory over Seattle. Dan Quisenberry gained his 37th save, leaving him one shy of the major-league single-season record set by Detroit's John Hiller in 1973.

White Sox 8, A's 7
In Chicago, Julio Cruz infield single with one out in the 10th scored Harold Baines from third to give the White Sox an 8-7 victory

over Oakland and reduce their magic number for clinching the West title to 10. The loss was the sixth straight for the A's.

Angels 9, Blue Jays 6
In Toronto, pinch hitter Daryl Scott triggered a five-run ninth with a three-run double, rallying

four games and in five of his last six.

Giants 2, Braves 1
In San Francisco, Jack Clark's two-run homer with two out in the eighth off Pascual Perez (13-7) boosted the Giants to a 2-1 victory over Atlanta. Rookie Scott Garrels (1-0) picked up his first major-league victory.

Dodgers 7, Reds 3
In Los Angeles, Mike Marshall hit his grand slam with one out in the bottom of the 10th to lead the Dodgers past Cincinnati, 7-3, and snap a three-game losing streak.

Phillies 6, Mets 1
In New York, John Denny (14-6) scattered nine hits and Joe Lefebvre's two-run single highlighted a four-run victory to lift Philadelphia to a 6-1 victory over the Mets.

Cardinals 5, Pirates 2
In the National League, in St. Louis, rookie Danny Cox pitched a five-hitter over 8 1/2 innings and Ozzie Smith had three singles, leading the Cardinals past Pittsburgh, 5-2.

Expos 6, Cubs 1
In Montreal, Tim Lincecum's two-run double highlighted a four-run second inning that carried the Expos to a 6-1 triumph over Chicago. Steve Rogers, with an NL-leading 17 victories, pitched his 13th complete game of the year, walking two and striking out four while yielding five hits.

Padres 8, Astros 7
In San Diego, Terry Kennedy homered to cap a four-run seventh inning as the Padres, who had trailed 7-0, rallied past the Nolan Ryan and Houston, 8-7. Kennedy, who has 15 homers this season, now has hit one in each of his last

four games and in five of his last six.

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SPORTS BRIEFS

England Warns Rugby Union Players

LONDON (UPI)—England's top Rugby Union players on Thursday were asked to sign a "loyalty pledge" that they will not turn professional and will be available for the coming international season or else they will not be eligible for selection for the national side.

One hundred and twenty players received the demand from Rugby Football Union secretary Bob Weighall, who wants signed acceptance by Sept. 30. A demand was thought necessary because of the threat from the proposed "Professional Circus" planned by David Lord, an Australian promoter.

Ron Jacobs, the RFU president, said, "We have been concerned for some time and, after investigations, we have come to the conclusion that there is a chance the professional circus will take place." Lord's "circus" is scheduled to start in January, with 31 matches in little more than a month. Some of these games will clash with the Five-Nations tournament involving England, Wales, Scotland, Ireland and France.

U.S. Yachtsmen Join in Cup Defense

NEWPORT, Rhode Island (UPI)—Yachtsmen who competed against Dennis Conner for the right to defend the America's Cup are joining in "an all-American effort" to defeat Australia II in the final battles, which start next week.

The Defender-Courageous Group, which fielded the two unsuccessful candidates for the 25th defense, is letting Conner use whatever he needs including skipper John Kollins "to prepare his 12-meter yacht, Liberty, for the challenge." With John's help, this is going to be a good, clean American effort," Conner said Wednesday.

Australia II crewmen started intensive work on Thursday in preparation for what skipper John Bertrand predicts will be "hard races."

CFL Eskimos Appoint Parker Coach

EDMONTON, Alberta (UPI)—The Edmonton Eskimos, their quest for a sixth straight Grey Cup bogged in internal strife, on Wednesday fired head coach Pete Kettela Wednesday.

The team said the new coach would be retired Eskimos quarterback Jackie Parker, who played for the team from 1967 to 1974.

Kettela's dismissal came only eight games into his first season as a CFL coach and followed two consecutive losses, which left the team struggling with a 4-4 record. Kettela took over this winter after Hugh Cameron left the team for the U.S. Football League. He tried to revamp the Eskimos' explosive offense, but met with poor results on the field and strong opposition from many players.

U.S. Sets Davis Cup Team for Ireland

NEW YORK (AP)—Peter Fleming, John McEnroe, Gene Mayer and Eliot Teltscher have been named to the United States Davis Cup tennis team that will play Ireland this month. Cup captain Arthur Ashe announced Thursday.

The match, at Dublin from Sept. 30 to Oct. 2, will be the first Davis Cup meeting between the countries. The winner of the match will remain in the Davis Cup World Group for 1984, since both countries lost their opening round matches this year—the United States to Argentina and Ireland to Italy. The loser will drop down into zone competition.

Wednesday's Major League Line Scores

NATIONAL LEAGUE		AMERICAN LEAGUE	
W	L	W	L
Chicago 9, Montreal 1		Los Angeles 8, Kansas City 2	
St. Louis 7, Cincinnati 1		San Francisco 6, Oakland 1	
Philadelphia 6, Pittsburgh 1		Seattle 5, Cleveland 1	
San Diego 5, Houston 1		Minnesota 4, Detroit 1	
Colorado 4, New York 1		Baltimore 3, Toronto 1	
Arizona 3, New York 1		Chicago 3, Boston 1	
Los Angeles 3, San Francisco 1		Los Angeles 3, Boston 1	
San Diego 3, Houston 1		Los Angeles 3, Boston 1	
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